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Devoted to the Interests of the Cavalry,
to the Professional Improvement of Its
Officers and Men, and to the Advance-
ment of the Mounted Service Generally

EDITED BY
JEROME W. HOWE
MAJOR OF CAVALRY

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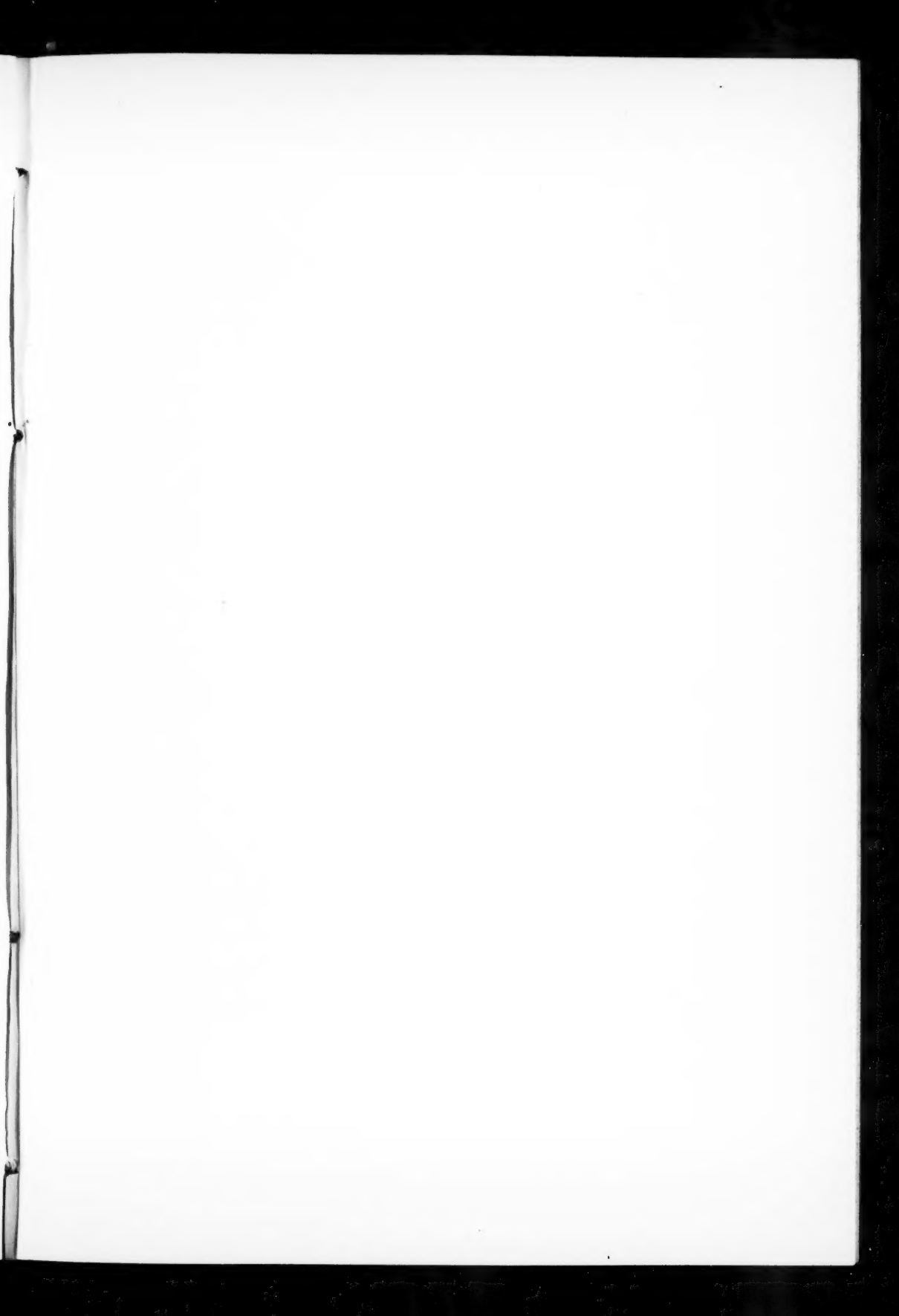
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THE HAPPY CAVALRYMAN

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Vol. XXXI

APRIL, 1922

No. 127

A Message from the Chief

BY

Major-General WILLARD A. HOLBROOK, Chief of Cavalry, U. S. Army

THE PRESENT moment is one of great concern to all members of the service. The reduction and reorganization consequent upon the passage of the army bill of last summer are barely accomplished when we are disturbed by the talk of further reduction. Concurrently the army pay is being reconsidered, reduction is being effected in the commissioned personnel, and other disquieting factors tend to distract the minds of service people from a cheerful, spirited prosecution of their tasks.

I would like to dispel the general and natural feeling of depression and inspire each member of the cavalry with a more cheerful hope for the future. Army legislation cannot, of course, be safely predicted; but members of the service should be assured at this time that the War Department is making a strong presentation of the case against further reduction, and there are grounds upon which to base the hope that Congress will be persuaded of the danger of crippling our present organization.

The cavalry has been particularly at the mercy of "economists" because one immediate result of the World War in France was to cause a certain amount of doubt in the minds of those familiar only with the operations there of the future value of cavalry. However, the cavalry history of the war has subsequently been gathered together and studied, and the lesson which that history teaches—that cavalry is as important and necessary today as ever—has gained wider and wider appreciation. At the same time the peculiar need of our country for cavalry has been emphasized. With a more favorable regard now manifested toward the cavalry branch, it is possible at least to hope that the cavalry will suffer no further reduction.

It is pertinent to remark, also, that notwithstanding the purport of a lot of unripe criticism and comment which has appeared in the public press, the

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preparation of the joint service pay bill has been receiving the most painstaking and thoughtful consideration of the War Department. The features of the bill which in the early stages of its preparation were most objectionable have been altered and bettered, and the pay bill which represents the completed work of the joint committee of Congress merits the approval of every member of the service.

It is not possible to transform a tremendous war machine into a satisfactory peace-time establishment without a period of comparative disruption and experimentation, and each member of the service must unselfishly resign himself to the necessities of the situation and help with constructive work, not hinder with plaintive criticism. But, from all the signs of the times, we have bumped over the worst of our difficulties, and may now hope for a period of more complete and satisfactory adjustment in which to carry on the work of perfecting our military organization and state of training.

This brings me to a point which I am particularly desirous of impressing upon members of the regular cavalry. With our organizations much reduced in number, it is evident that each platoon, each squad, each trooper, has a relatively greater importance than before; and, by the same token, each officer serving with troops lies under a greater responsibility that his unit is developed to the maximum efficiency. If we cannot have a large cavalry, then we will have what is better still—a strong cavalry. Russia's masses of cavalry made a poor showing in the first years of the World War because they were ineffectively commanded. We shall not fall into that error. Each one of our officers in command of troops must appreciate that his unit now represents an appreciable proportion of our total strength and, moreover, has a greater significance in the big scheme of national defense, and whether we charge him with preserving order on the border with his unit, or whether we expect him to use that unit to demonstrate cavalry doctrine to the National Guard and Organized Reserves, he must keep that unit at all times efficient and effective to the highest degree. All obstacles, and they are well known and appreciated, must be overcome. All lost motion and incertitude must be eradicated. Training and preparation must go forward with positive direction and unflagging determination and zeal, to the end that we may have the very best cavalry in our history.



The British Cavalry in Palestine and Syria

BY

Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD DAVIS, Cavalry

(Observer with British Cavalry)

UPON HIS RETURN from duty with foreign armies, the writer of this article was quoted by various newspapers as expressing amazement at the little study which had been given in this country to the campaigns of General Allenby in Palestine and Syria. That is right. He was amazed, surprised—a surprise mingled with regret—because those campaigns constitute a storehouse literally filled with the finest exemplifications of military art. Conceptions of strategy, plans of operations, feats of arms, achievements of military intelligence, close functioning of intercommunication, difficult and sustained tasks of supply wonderfully performed—all these can there be found for our analysis and benefit.

Moreover, these contributions to military practice were mainly achieved by officers and men—English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, Australians, and New Zealanders—who resemble our own personnel in characteristics. They lived and marched and fought over a terrain and in a climate of peculiar significance in their resemblance to regions of our own frontiers. Furthermore, in the combatant aggregate they were an army of approximately the same size as that which we generally find for our own establishment—and which we will find again when we awake from our dreams of millions. Thus a remarkable similarity of personnel, terrain, climate, and numbers stimulate and assist us in our application of the lessons of these campaigns to our own efforts—that is to say, if our main effort is to be devoted to the development of the present substance and not to the organization of the shadow.

Furthermore, these two campaigns of General Allenby furnish a striking example of the combined operations of all arms. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, the air service—all the supporting activities and the ships of the navy—were united in a smoothly working machine, from which one never heard the groans and whines of discord and jealousy. To an unusual extent it was a veteran force, hardened by Gallipoli or Macedonia or France since 1914 or early 1915. Command and staff alike had developed in the hard school of experience, and for their supreme control, guidance, and inspiration they had a Commander-in-Chief whose personality appeared to blend in ideal balance all the human factors which we associate with leadership in the art of war.

From our standpoint the cavalry operations in Palestine and Syria are of special interest because they prove so conclusively the soundness of our own American cavalry doctrine, developed on this continent by generations of our predecessors. Neglected, as a rule, by European military authorities in all of

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their writings in the past, there is great satisfaction and a bit of pardonable humor in the situation, as we now realize that the greatest of cavalry campaigns in the greatest of wars, completely fought out by troops of European training, proved, after all, that the American cavalry doctrine had been sound and the others backward. Ours had certain defects, and now we know how to remedy them; but in principle our entire system has been most wonderfully vindicated. We know now that our careful training in fighting dismounted was along the right lines, and we know also that our adherence to the practice of mounted combat was entirely correct—only now we realize more clearly and with great confidence the wonderful possibilities of the latter.

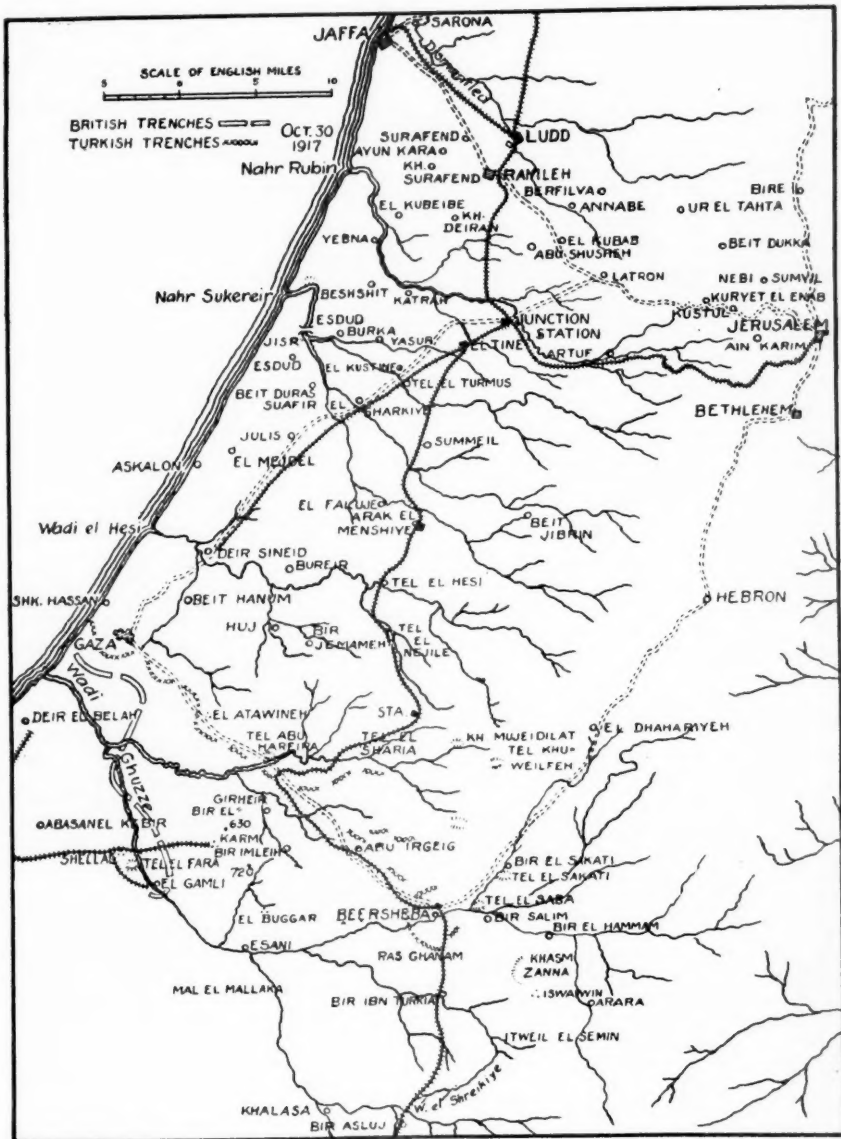
On the map of Palestine, reproduced herewith, we see as the area of our initial study the quadrangle formed by Gaza-Beersheba-Jerusalem-Jaffa. Add a margin extending twenty miles to the south, ten miles to the north, to the Mediterranean on the west, and to the Dead Sea on the east and you have approximately Palestine, not only historically, but also as the scene of the operations which are here considered. The area is about 10,000 square miles; somewhat larger in extent than our State of New Hampshire and about one-fourth larger than the total area of France occupied by the German forces.

The terrain south of the road Gaza-Beersheba and for ten miles north of it resembles to a remarkable extent the terrain of southern New Mexico, except that the roads of Palestine are infinitely worse than those of New Mexico; there is more sand and there is no mesquite; it is a shrubless, treeless, and practically waterless country. At the north line above mentioned a rolling country begins, resembling our Great Plains, and this continues on up to the road Jaffa-Jerusalem, where low limestone hills and mountains are found in a confused mass. Along the coast the plain continues. From Jerusalem to the south as far as Beersheba, a great irregular area of hills, about 35 miles wide east and west, parallels the Dead Sea.

All of the above area reminds one climatically of New Mexico and Arizona, except that the coast plain is perhaps more like southern California. In late November heavy rains begin, and the winter months are chilly and disagreeable in the hill country.

When General Allenby arrived, in June, 1917, he found the British Army intrenched immediately south of Gaza, to which point, under the command of General Sir Archibald Murray, it had fought and marched all the way from the Suez Canal during the latter part of 1916 and the first quarter of 1917. Preparatory to an advance in the autumn, reinforcements gradually arrived until the total force numbered about 81,300 infantry, 18,700 mounted troops, and 450 guns, which, together with the various supporting services, gave a ration strength of 367,000. The army was organized into the XXth Corps, combatant strength, 45,000; the XXIst Corps, 36,300, and the Cavalry Corps, 18,700. For local reasons, this latter corps was called the "Desert Mounted Corps."

THE BRITISH CAVALRY IN PALESTINE AND SYRIA



MAP OF PALESTINE

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This Cavalry Corps was composed of three divisions, namely, the Australian, the Anzac, and the Yeomanry divisions, the latter being of English personnel, with one additional brigade of Yeomanry and one Camel Brigade. Each division consisted of three brigades, each brigade of three regiments, and each regiment of three squadrons. To each cavalry brigade was attached a battery of four guns—13-pounders.

As these units differ in size from those of our cavalry, it should be stated that during the Palestine Campaign the division had an average combatant strength of about 4,300 sabers; the brigade, 1,400; the regiment, 400; the squadron, 125, and the troop, 25 to 30, this latter unit being a lieutenant's command, corresponding to our platoon.

Of the 11 brigades in the Cavalry Corps, five were armed with rifle, bayonet, and saber. These were the English cavalry. The four Australian and the one New Zealand Brigade were armed with rifle and bayonet only. The Camel Brigade, part English, part Australian, was armed with rifle and bayonet. Only officers and a few N. C. O.'s were armed with the pistol, the British not having as yet seriously tested this weapon.

The officers of the Cavalry Corps were very similar in type to the officers of our cavalry. The Corps Commander, Lieutenant-General Chauvel, belonged to the permanent military establishment of Australia, had served in the South African War, and was thoroughly grounded in cavalry methods. Moreover, in temperament he was eminently fitted for this particular command, because he not only had the confidence of the cavalry, but was highly esteemed in the other branches. He was what we would call "square." The commander of the Anzac Division, Major-General Chaytor, belonged to the permanent establishment of New Zealand, had served in the South African War, and was universally rated as a division commander of exceptional ability. The commanders of the Australian and Yeomanry divisions were of the British Regular Army. Each had a wealth of military experience and excellent judgment; each displayed ability equaled by few division commanders throughout the war.

The brigadier-generals were of the British Regular Army, the Indian Army, the Australian, and the New Zealand establishments. They, like the major-generals, were of about the same average age as officers of our army of like grades. The corps and divisional chiefs of staff and the principal administrative staff officers were British regulars or were from the Australian and New Zealand establishments. The regimental officers were, to a great extent, from the regions of their regimental recruitment. It is not too much to say that the tirelessness, steadiness, thoroughness, gallantry, and keen cavalry spirit of the officers of the Cavalry Corps thoroughly aroused one's admiration and respect.

We see, then, that General Allenby's Army consisted of about 100,000 men (excluding artillery and supply personnel), and that 18,700 of these, or 18 per cent, were mounted. The Turkish force consisted of 51,500 men, 1,500 of whom, or about 3 per cent, were mounted; their artillery numbered 300 guns.

THE BRITISH CAVALRY IN PALESTINE AND SYRIA

Referring to the map, the lines of the opposing armies are seen as they were during the late summer of 1917. The Turks occupied the 30-mile line, Gaza-Beersheba, heavily intrenched with wire and all modern obstacles. Those who saw the trenches in France will know the extent of those Turkish trenches. At Hareira the Turk slightly refused his left in a great system of redoubts. At Beersheba the Turk was intrenched, with wire, on the west of the town; on the east and southeast he was well intrenched at intervals, but without wire. He believed that no force could move far enough, quickly enough, to strike him there effectively.

The British trenches facing Gaza were in several lines deeply dug and extensively wired. From their left, on the sea, the XXIst Corps and the XXth Corps held the line to Shellal. The Cavalry Corps held the right, which extended to Gamli; one division in line with patrols in No-Man's-Land, one division immediately in support, and one division in reserve on the beach.

Deciding that a frontal attack would give results only at a prohibitive cost, the Commander-in-Chief decided he would pin down the Gaza garrison and its eastern elements by attacking them with the XXIst Corps, while he sent the XXth Corps to engage Beersheba on the west and the Cavalry Corps to turn the Beersheba intrenchments on the east.

It was necessary to choose between three alternatives: (a) capture Beersheba, at all costs, in one day; (b) capture Beersheba in two or three days; (c) capture Beersheba in five or six days.

It was decided that Beersheba must be captured, at all costs, in one day. There were three reasons: First, in the vicinity of Beersheba there was not water enough to water the cavalry, so if the town was not captured in one day the operations would thereafter be intermittent, while the cavalry marched back to water, 20 miles; second, consuming more than one day would give the enemy time to interpret the intention of the attack and move his reserves to properly counter; third, after Beersheba was captured, at least four or five days would be needed for the regrouping of units and the necessary staff work in order to proceed with the second stage. Could the Beersheba defenses be successfully assaulted and the garrison destroyed or captured, the left flank of the Turkish defense would be open and, by prompt action, his lines could be rolled up to the west, and there would be opportunity for further cavalry employment on a larger scale.

With the above decision in mind, General Allenby, looking to the east from his battle area in front of Gaza, turned his thoughts to the details of plan which would insure the delivery of a blow combining both overwhelming strength and complete surprise. He determined that the line Ma El Mallaka-El Buggar would mark the preparatory positions of the XXth Corps on October 30; that the cavalry would screen these positions and the general movement by occupying a line of observation, October 24, about as follows: Esani-east of El Buggar-Point 720-630-Bir in Bir El Girheir; that the Anzac Division and

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Cavalry Corps Headquarters would be in position at Asluj by the evening of October 30, the Australian Division at Khalasa, and the Seventh Mounted Brigade at Esani on the same evening. The Yeomanry Division at the time above mentioned would be at Shellal ready for operations north of Girheir, and the Camel Brigade north of Shellal for duty with the XXth Corps.

By the above arrangement the Anzac Division, on the evening before the morning of attack, was 25 miles from its point of deployment, the Australian Division 35 miles, and the XXth Corps 10 miles. Thus sufficient strength was poised for effective surprise, as the Turkish troops to be attacked at Beersheba were estimated at about 3,500 men and 20 guns. But the application of strength and surprise would depend upon several lesser included elements, namely, the masking of intention, the availability of adequate transport, and the provision of sufficient supplies, especially of water. Each of these was very difficult.

To conceal his intention, the Commander-in-Chief caused the XXIst Corps, in front of Gaza, to commence a heavy bombardment of the city's defenses on October 27; the artifice of allowing the enemy to capture papers containing misleading information had been carried out some time previously, and a series of divisional reconnaissances toward Beersheba during the preceding month had, perhaps, lulled the enemy into a feeling that advances of considerable bodies of troops in this direction need not be taken seriously. When the actual movement began, troops marched by night, leaving their old camp sites intact.

The supply difficulties were formidable. The whole of the country to be traversed was sandy and became very much cut up with continual traffic. In many places there really was no road; one simply moved across the dreary waste by compass. There were few landmarks, one portion of the country looking quite like the other. The huge amount of traffic caused great clouds of dust, in the midst of which one might easily take the wrong direction, even when near moving troops or transport, as not all of these were following similar routes. Sign-boards were often knocked down and not set up again. However, the objectives were few and the directions confined to one quadrant, so the work proceeded without much lost motion. The "wadis," with their very crooked courses, sandy bottoms, and steep banks, were always troublesome obstacles. From rail-head at Gamli a great variety of transportation was pressed into service in order to establish a supply depot at a point two miles southeast of Esani, or about 11 miles from Gamli. A reserve of four days' rations for two mounted divisions was concentrated at Esani in two days by using 4,000 camels, each camel carrying between 250 and 300 pounds, according to his burden class, and 24 caterpillars, each carrying 10 tons of supplies. As the troops moved south to Khalasa and Asluj they were supplied from Esani by means of camel and wheeled trains. Altogether, some 30,000 camels were employed by both the cavalry and infantry. To avoid observation, all large movements of supplies and troops were made under cover of darkness, the supply trains mov-

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ing forward to the troops one night and returning to the depot the following night.

During these days and nights when troopers and guns, wagons, tractors, and camels were stealthily moving across the desert and through the deep, dry beds of "wadis" (creeks), gathering at their rendezvous west and far south of Beersheba, the guns of the XXIst Corps, near the sea, increased the violence of their fire, and several British warships, assisted by one French man-of-war, joined in the bombardment. They lay about 2,000 yards offshore, south of Gaza, in an area which they had protected by nets and mines, thus giving security against submarines. A few gunboats and destroyers patrolled actively in the vicinity in order to give additional safety. The navy had a liaison officer on shore, who had established a "spotting signal station" in a series of dug-outs in the sand-dunes overlooking the beach. He had telephone connection with three naval observers, who had their own observation posts in the army trenches. Thus the bluejacket in his gun-turret aided his cavalry brethren in their effort, scores of miles away across the desert waste.

Every element of preparation functioned in a high degree of success, while the Turk, quite unaware of the real force of the impending attack, proceeded patiently with the ordinary routine of his trench life. In this connection it should be stated that the Turk proved himself a high-class fighting man—erratic, no doubt, but courageous to a high degree and, at times, very crafty. When one hears that the Turk was an opponent of no fighting consequence, one is merely listening to a person whose knowledge is superficial, who is not informed as to the facts of the World War.

With this general survey of the quality and numbers of the opponents, the features of their environment, their estimates of the situation, and their plans of action, we leave them in their respective locations on the afternoon of October 30, 1917.*

(To be continued)



* While the writer is drawing on his own material for these articles, it is suggested that readers who wish to study these campaigns in great detail take advantage of certain books that have been written by British authorities. These books are all reliable and can be obtained through the CAVALRY JOURNAL. They are as follows: "The Desert Mounted Corps," by Colonel Preston; "How Jerusalem was Won," by W. T. Massey; "Allenby's Final Triumph," by W. T. Massey, and "A Brief Record of the Advance of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force," an official compilation.—E. D.

Cavalry at Bialystok

BY

Colonel WILLIAM H. HAY, Cavalry

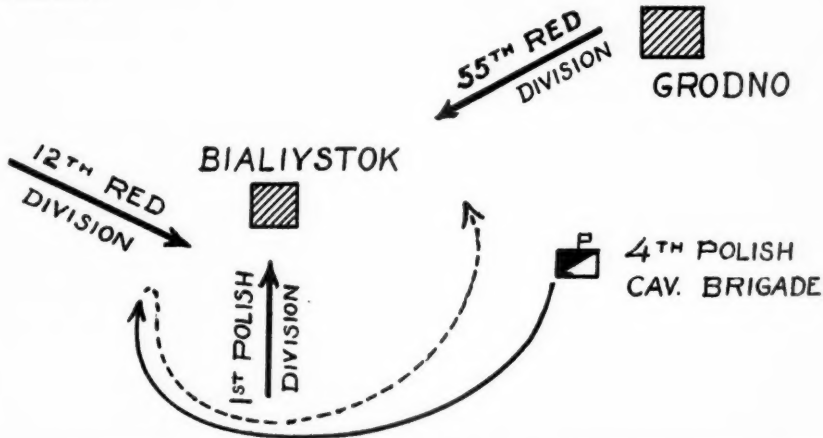
I THINK perhaps cavalrymen will be interested to have an account of a combat which occurred on the 26th of August, 1920, between two divisions of the Red (Russian) Army and one division with the cavalry brigade of the Polish Army. This combat affords a fine illustration of the proper use of cavalry. It illustrates also, in a very striking way, how much the usefulness of cavalry depends upon its mobility.

I arrived in Poland on an inspection trip from Coblenz the day after the commencement of the Polish counter-stroke which resulted in the complete defeat and demoralization of the Russian Army. While in Warsaw, on my return trip from south Poland, I met and had a long talk with Major Mockett, of the British General Staff, who was observer with the Polish armies and who personally witnessed the combat to which I refer above. Mockett was a cavalry officer himself, and in speaking of the character of the fighting which had taken place he referred to the combat in front of Bialystok as being one of the first occasions during the counter-offensive where serious fighting took place and as illustrating very well the proper use of cavalry. The account as he gave it to me was as follows:

The 1st Polish Division, reinforced by the 4th Polish Cavalry Brigade, about 1,500 sabers, had been directed to take the city of Bialystok, which was said to be strongly held. From the best information which the Polish commander had been able to obtain, he believed that any danger of a flank attack would threaten his right from the direction of Grodno, and he therefore stationed the cavalry brigade to protect that flank. The orders for the attack of Bialystok by the 1st Polish Division were given, the attack being made with two brigades in the front line and one brigade in reserve. After the deployment had been made and advance actually begun, information was received that the 12th Red Division was advancing from the northwest, evidently to attack his left flank. The original orders were at once changed, as follows: One infantry brigade to make a holding attack on Bialystok, the other two brigades to form to the left front and attack the 12th Red Division. At the same time orders were sent to the commanding general of the 4th Cavalry Brigade, giving him information of the situation and directing him to move rapidly to the left flank and attack the 12th Red Division in flank in conjunction with the two infantry brigades of the 1st Division. This attack was completely successful. The 12th Red Division, taken in flank by the cavalry brigade at the critical moment, was badly defeated and driven off in retreat.

CAVALRY AT BIALIYSTOK

Meantime, before the cessation of the action on the left flank, information was received that a Red division was moving from the direction of Grodno to attack the Polish right flank. The cavalry brigade was ordered to move rapidly from left to right, attack the Red division in flank and occupy their attention until the brigades of the 1st Polish Division could be reorganized and moved to the right to join in the attack on that flank. This movement also was successful and the Red division from Grodno was badly defeated and driven back toward Grodno. The city of Bialystok was then occupied without much resistance.



The severity of the fighting is indicated by the Polish losses, which amounted to about 400 killed and wounded. The losses of the Red divisions are not given. The cavalry attack was made with both rifle and saber, and the success of the actions on both flanks would not have been possible without the assistance of the cavalry. In fact, the defeat of the Polish infantry division would have been assured had it not been for the possession of a mobile reserve.

This appears to be an excellent illustration of the proper tactical use of cavalry in connection with the infantry attack.



Judging Horses

BY

Major HENRY LEONARD, U. S. M. C. (Retired), Member of
Remount Board

It is with considerable diffidence that I venture upon the discussion of a subject so fruitful of controversy. While it is appreciated that the matter of what constitutes equine perfection in any given class must rest somewhat within the opinion formed by the experience and personal preferences of him who is judging, yet there are certain patent characteristics which every horse must have in order to be adapted to the work for which he has been developed. There may be, and unquestionably there is, room for honest and thoughtful minds to disagree as to the height, for example, required of an animal wanted for a given task. On the other hand, it would seem that there should be a fair concurrence of opinion concerning the mechanical construction most contributing to the performance of a specific work. There are certainly some propositions which may be laid down, not dogmatically, but with a reasonable certainty of their acceptance by practical horsemen.

The confusion engendered in the minds of breeders by the selection of widely variant types as representing the best in their respective classes should be readily avoided. The awarding of prizes in the same class to horses of different types, I pass without comment, further than to say that where this transpires either of two conditions must exist, viz., the class is composed of poor individuals or the judge has no imprint upon his mind of the horse he is seeking to pass upon. A competent judge should be in a position to feel when he steps out of the show-ring that, whether or not he has satisfied exhibitors or audience, he has at least not instilled doubt in the minds of breeders as to the type of animal they should aim to produce. If he has clarified this subject in any measure, his work has been successful, without regard to whether his popularity has suffered or been enhanced by his decisions; and if he has muddled it, he has failed, without reference to any other consideration.

It is to be remembered that judging is a difficult and thankless task at best. The most that one can expect from exhibitors is a self-satisfied smile of approval from those whose horses are selected for awards, and sympathetic concern for one's ignorance from the men who fail to get a ribbon. The attendant general public is usually complacent, unless it has a strong favorite or the judging drags.

In classes where conformation and performance are factors, it is helpful to line up the entries and give them a preliminary survey for type and soundness;

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while this should be rapid, it must be thorough. Nothing is more hurtful than the award of ribbons to unsound contestants. This examination enables one to lay the foundation for a process of elimination which can be completed when and as horses perform. There are usually contestants which have manifest inadequacies of form and structure or are unsound; these can be removed from the ring without further ado, so that time may be devoted to a more careful examination of those from which winners are to be selected, without having the eye clouded and the judgment befogged by observing horses which cannot possibly win.

In military and similar classes, where performance and schooling involve the execution of a number of movements, judges owe to management and audience promptness of decision; to contestants, a fair opportunity. The only method contributing effectually to the attainment of both of these is to have all entrants show schooling movements in succession. This can be done by fixing a point in the ring opposite which each contestant, upon arrival, shall execute a given evolution. This provides not only for rapid disposal of movements, but as well for comparison of their manner of execution. To have individuals execute all movements as a separate performance involves interminable delay and a repetition which produces boredom in the public and impatience in the management. Apropos of classes wherein conformation, performance, and manners, or any two of these, are factors, I cannot forbear to comment upon the custom of specifying percentages to be given to each constituent element. The strongest argument against the practice is the fact that judges do not and cannot comply with the provisions. It is wholly impracticable to affix to each error of performance and to each inadequacy of conformation a proportionate penalty. There are many shades of error and many degrees of physical imperfection, and to assess these mathematically would involve a measure of deliberation and a period of time incompatible with the attainment of a prompt and practical result. Judges should be selected because of their competency to act as such. Conditions should be drawn so as to indicate the elements to be considered in arriving at a determination. The matter should then be committed to the judges, leaving to them the measure of consideration to be given to the various factors which go to make up the best individuals.

Audiences, and indeed exhibitors, seem to find difficulty in comprehending just what constitutes performance. Some years ago I was judging a class of hunters at one of the larger shows. The other judge was an able horseman of long experience in the show-ring. A handsome gray gelding, ridden by his very popular owner, came in, rushed his jumps with mouth open and head in air. There was never a suggestion that this animal had the slightest conception of what he was jumping, nor did he show the least interest in determining whether he was to take off from a well bottom or a rock pile. He got over the jump, landed on his hind legs, and proceeded merrily on his way. This was

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repeated substantially at each of eight jumps, all of which, however, he cleared by about six inches. He was followed by a typical bay hunter, which came up to his obstacles collectedly, looked at them, measured his stride, popped over in nice form, and went about his business. Unhappily, however, this horse touched behind on one of the jumps, as any good hunter will sometimes do. The man on the star-gazing gray came up to the judges after the class was over and voiced his dissatisfaction at being beaten by the bay. His complaint was that the bay horse had touched a jump, whereas his mount had made a clean performance, and that, the class being one in which performance only counted, the sole question for the judges was whether a contestant had or had not gotten over without touching. My colleague then proceeded to explain to him in the nicest possible way that a hunter's "performance" involved a number of elements, not inconsiderable among which was the manner in which he did his work; in short, that his horse was in a class for hunters and consequently was required to give a safe and satisfactory performance as such. Ultimately the reasoning carried conviction, but it is a process which judges not infrequently find it necessary to repeat under similar circumstances.

One cannot but feel that too little attention is in many instances given to determining whether a horse is sound. It is not an involved process, nor does it require an infinite period of time to ascertain whether an animal is "windy"; but it is not a wholly unheard-of thing to see a blue ribbon pinned on a showing hunter which could not gallop half a mile without acute distress. No judge has escaped or should escape full measure of responsibility for awarding a prize to a horse with "boggy" or "curby" hocks, because the veterinarian attached to the show says he "would not exactly call that a curb (or bog)." It is to be remembered that the veterinarian is a local practitioner, dependent for his practice upon owners of live stock in that community. It requires a man of strength of character to pronounce baldly upon an unsoundness of not too marked proportions in the face of a probable loss of the exhibitor's patronage. The judge is there to determine every question going to the fitness of any contesting horse to be a prize-winner; he is presumably a man of wide experience with horses; he may, and properly should, take counsel with the attending veterinarian on matters coming within the latter's sphere. In the final analysis, however, the responsibility for the decision is wholly his and he should fearlessly and unhesitatingly accept it. Obviously the above remarks do not relate to non-transmissible unsoundnesses in breeding classes, which do not preclude a horse from being "breeding sound."

Judges are always interested in a horse's way of going. The fact that a horse "wings" or "paddles" in hack or charger classes, particularly, is of obvious relevance to a determination of his suitability as such. In one of the endurance tests which I judged, a contesting horse traveled with his off hind foot in the median line, with the result that his rider was necessarily screwed about in the saddle in order to face squarely to the front. Posting to this

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horse's trot was a mortification of the flesh. All such faults of gait have a direct significance in assessing an animal's value as a saddle horse (or in fact for other purposes) and consequently should have due consideration when judging him.

There is sometimes complaint of the lack of time available in which to judge a class with painstaking care. Many excellent horsemen dislike to judge because they are unwilling to arrive at sketchy conclusions, while realizing that the management must get on with the program. If every moment while a class is in the ring is utilized in examination of the contestants, it is surprising how much ground can be covered. Horse shows are social occasions for the audience. Judges, while in the ring, are under no obligation to make themselves entertaining to their colleagues, and the least that an exhibitor has a right to expect is that he receive the undivided attention of those who are there to pass upon the merits of his horse.

During many years' experience with horse shows, I have never had satisfactory evidence that a judge was knowingly and intentionally partial or disingenuous. Cases have, however, come within my notice where men have judged classes who were breed enthusiasts to such an extent that they could see good in no animal not derived from their favorite strain, or who were unalterably convinced that none but a registered entry should wear a ribbon. It would be supererogation to point out the patent unfitness of so unjudicial a temperament to pass upon any class otherwise constituted than solely of the breed favored by him.

It would appear that the army should draw a sharp line of demarkation between officers' chargers and troopers' mounts in the military classes. Chargers should be excluded in terms from competition as troop horses, not only as a measure of encouragement to the men, but rather because they are not of similar type.

An officer's charger is a showy horse, of size, having

- Good feet, wide at the heels;
- Springy pasterns, neither too straight nor too sloping;
- Short cannons, with good, flat bone;
- Wide, flat knees;
- Broad, deep, bony hocks, well let down;
- Well-developed fore-arms and gaskins, fore-arms long and straight;
- Good length from point of hip to hock;
- Well-rounded, muscular quarters;
- Tail set on well up;
- Muscled down well between the hind legs;
- Reasonable length from loin to dock;
- Broad, muscular loins;
- Short, level back, a bit higher at withers than at croup;
- Well-sprung ribs; body well knit and compact;
- Close coupling and well let down in flank;

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Adequate heart and loin girth;
Long, sloping shoulder running back to prominent withers, the latter
running well back, so girth will come amply to rear of elbows;
Chest deep rather than broad;
A long rein and a front showing quality;
Good head, with prominent eyes, having ample breadth between them;
Wide intermaxillary space;
Refined throat latch;
Ears of moderate size;
A mellow skin and fine coat.

He should go straight, have some action, good manners, be well schooled, be able to jump four feet, and should, in a word, be a parade horse, having, however, the substance and mettle to go across country should occasion require. He should be a fine type of hunter, with schooling and action added. The horse that we are describing is a very high-class animal and it may be said by some that we are shooting at the sun. A man whose professional office is the saddle should certainly not seek to find accommodations in the cellar for the practice of his trade. There is to be detected a tendency on the part of some officers of the mounted service to ride horses which reflect no credit upon themselves or the arm to which they belong. Taking refuge behind the plea of poverty, they have willingly left to their brother officers the matter of representing the service creditably. As a matter of fact, many of the men who have exhibited the best horses at the shows have been able to do so only by the exercise of considerable self-denial in other directions. They have frequently been married men, with children and with no private fortune upon which to draw. On the other hand, bachelor officers in the same organization have shown a callous indifference to a most important element of their profession, by riding horses which would reflect no credit upon a post-boy, while incurring, without hesitancy, taxicab bills of a hundred dollars or more per month. Public opinion in the service should make it impossible for an officer to hold a commission in a mounted arm who has no more zest for his work than to be willing to potter around on a "crock." The Remount Service is rendering it increasingly easy to secure a good mount at a fair price. It should be a source of pride with every officer to be able and willing to select a good horse and school him into a finished product, suitable to be shown in hunter and charger classes. There are few men indeed who have fortunes so large as to be able to indulge every desire in life. Well-ordered living consists, *inter alia*, in selecting those things which one most wishes and making their attainment possible by sacrificing others. Every officer in the American service can readily afford two very high-class horses by carrying out such a plan.

A trooper's mount is a horse possessing such of the foregoing qualities as are requisite to fit him for daily military service in the field, having in view the

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many and exacting demands which may properly be made upon him. Of this animal one does not expect the length of rein, general refinement and quality, action, or the same jumping ability which is demanded of the charger. He is a horse for service, possessing the qualities which are requisite to enable him to endure and win through in the field; he has the best of manners, is well schooled, and should go safely over moderate obstacles. The possession by any entered horse of more quality than the maximum price paid by the Government for troopers' mounts will procure in the open market automatically removes him from the class.

The "officers' cob," or field-service mount, is between the above two types. This horse should be approximately from 14-2 to 15 hands in height and should emphasize substance and ability to go a distance; he is a refined troop horse.

This is a type which has not been defined in the American service, but is well recognized in the British Army, having come into use as a result of experience in the field. His ability to do much work on little feed and to stand the hardships incident to campaigning is his reason for being. Speedy recognition of the fact that the charger and the field-service cob have entirely different spheres of usefulness will eliminate an exceedingly prolific source of discussion, viz., whether a large or a small horse is more suitable for an officer's mount.

I cannot forbear to comment, in conclusion, upon the excellence of the horses and the horsemanship exhibited by officers in recent years. Much of this is ascribable to the influence of the Remount Service, and even more arises from the fact that officers are coming into a much easier contact with the civilian community in general and civilian horsemen in particular. Many of them have learned not to be too didactic and dogmatic in the expression of their views; to adopt the best from others without hesitancy, while at the same time not making changes in their own methods for the sheer sake of change; and, greatest of all, they have become more gregarious and learned to "mix" with members of the non-military community without talking down to them.

STRICTLY HONEST

"I give you your price," remarked the stranger;

"Your honesty pays you, of course;

You've said, fair enough, he's blind in one eye;

Does anything else all the horse?"

"Wa-al, ya-as," drawled the farmer, gripping the bills,

"I'll be strickly honest with you;

I've told you that horse is blind in one eye—

He's blind in the other eye, too."

—George Whitefield D'vys.

Turner Ashby, Beau Sabreur

BY

Major WILLIAM WALTER EDWARDS, Cavalry

WHILE trench warfare has so completely upset the pot in which, in peace time, theories regarding other arms had been quietly brewing for some years, the most mobile branch of the service has been in reality the least influenced. Within a little over a twelve-month our revered cavalry leader, the Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F., has himself given the opinion within these pages that a greater degree of success would have been attained by the Allied cavalry had it been trained according to American methods. These have been the outcome of our own experience and, because of our geographical good fortune, but slightly influenced by that of other nations. They are the product of our very independence. Let us open again the book of the Civil War, and there, in the foremost chapter, lies the exemplification in the imprint of the blows struck by Ashby, Stonewall Jackson's right arm, in the Valley of Virginia.

It was the inexorable fate of war that the bosom of Virginia should be often bared to the struggle. The Shenandoah Valley, or, as it is affectionately called there, the Valley of Virginia, so often described in history, poem, and romance as the theater of Stonewall Jackson's world-famous campaign, is bounded by the lofty peaks of the Blue Ridge, which skirt the southeast horizon for many hundreds of miles, and on the opposite side by a parallel range contiguous to the Alleghenies, known as the Great North Mountain. The width of the valley, measured between these two ranges, is comparatively narrow, being only from fifteen to thirty miles. The country is diversified by dales and hills which at times become in reality mountains, but slightly inferior in height to those which sweep majestically the longitudinal boundary lines. Such is the Massanuttin, as the Indians called the peaked mountain which begins about twenty miles south of Winchester, a town situated in the center of the valley, and extends southward for at least fifty miles.

The scenery comprised within this entire area is the most wonderfully picturesque one can possibly imagine. The hills and distant mountains invariably wear an air of romance and mystery. The soil is so fertile that the valley has been called the granary of Virginia, and, until Sheridan swept it clean, fed her armies. From the northern gateway, Harpers Ferry, a good turnpike road extended, during the Civil War, through Winchester to Staunton, with smaller towns lying in between. This road crossed a number of bridges over impetuous, treacherous mountain streams. The eastern and western exits were by mountain passes, or gaps, as the valley folk knew them, several of which on the eastern side afforded communication with both Richmond and Washington.



THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH



TURNER ASHBY

A
Cavalry Battle
of the
Civil War

Painting by
J. E. TAYLOR



TURNER ASHBY, BEAU SABREUR

In the southern apex, on the slopes of the Blue Ridge, was the childhood home of this captain of light horse, who was destined to make his name a household word wherever the Shenandoah brawled along and the responsive mountains echoed his fame, for it is within the confines of this fair valley that lies the animated story of all his military exploits.

It was while patrolling the Potomac with his company of mountain rangers that Ashby first heard of the Battle of Manassas. Upon receiving the news of this victory, which thrilled the South, he regretted his absence keenly, and that his thorough knowledge of the terrain, acquired in numerous ante-bellum fox-hunts, could not have been put into service. But events were thickening, and his earnest wish, borne in upon the flood-tide of war, was destined to be laid at his very feet. A short time subsequently, by token of a brush which Ashby's men had with some Kansas troops at that oft-disputed border citadel, Harpers Ferry, the Confederate Secretary of War, Mr. Benjamin, suspected a Federal invasion in force, a surmise which resulted in Stonewall Jackson being detached from Johnston's army at Manassas to command in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

Jackson set up his headquarters at Winchester, in the heart of the valley, where to his inexpressible satisfaction he was soon joined by his Stonewall brigade. At the historic town of Winchester, where Morgan in the Revolution had raised his company of riflemen, was organized, too, the Seventh Virginia Mounted Regiment, better known as Ashby's Cavalry. Turner Ashby had meanwhile relinquished the command of his mountain rangers to his younger brother, Richard, who soon met a tragic death while on picket duty along the familiar coverts bordering the Potomac. The elder Ashby happened to be on one of his usual scouts at the time with a small party of eight or ten men, and was told by a mountain girl that heavy firing had been heard near the river, in the direction whither his brother's troop had gone. Hastening to act upon this information, he discovered the enemy at Kelley's Island and, disdaining his strong position and superior numbers, charged across the intervening stretch of water, which reached their horses' hocks, and, having routed him, recovered Richard's black steed and spurs, which told too plainly the sad story of his death. "A sacrifice made upon the altar of his country" was the sentence in a letter to his sister which described the event. "Poor Dick went into the war like myself," he added, "not to regard himself or our friends, but to serve our country in this time of peril."

The mountain hemlock and the sumac doffed their brilliant colors and the somber gray and white of a winter landscape overspread the valley—the winter of '61-'62. It was necessary for Jackson's army of raw recruits to undergo intensive training. Beyond the Potomac, McClellan was doing the same thing, while the people were clamoring for an immediate march upon Richmond. General Banks was comfortably encamped at Frederick City, Maryland. Between Jackson and Banks was Ashby's line of outposts, extending from Harpers

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Ferry to the passes of the Alleghenies, and little indeed transpired along this 140 miles of front which escaped his ken. His faithful black servant, George, who was almost able to divine his master's thoughts, was within call both night and day, to saddle at a moment's notice whichever one of his three blooded horses suited his whim. Matching the bottom of his mount against his own prodigious endurance, he would then take a swinging trot for hours together, averaging, before the end of his journey was reached, fully 80 to 90 miles of road. A few of his best scouts were always chosen to accompany him. Sometimes they captured Union prisoners; always they gathered stray bits of excellent military information which might otherwise have been entirely missed.

At supper, under the radiating beams of black George's smile, the staff officers were, perhaps, apprised for the first time of the whereabouts of their beloved chieftain by a chance remark containing news from Jackson's headquarters at Winchester or an incident narrated, in a graphic, modest way, which happened under his observation at some far-distant picket. During that memorable winter Ashby's cavalry cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and destroyed a dam of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal which could not be rebuilt before spring, and this materially crippled McClellan, who was preparing as best he could for his delayed march to Richmond, by severing one of his main arteries of supply.

Delaying only long enough to have their horses rough shod, or "roughed," so they might better be able to keep their feet on the glassy ground, they attacked the outlying Union garrison at Romney with such unlooked-for suddenness that all the tents were left standing, deserted by their former occupants, who made precipitate flight. Save those of the foe, no other tents were seen. Following the example of Ashby himself, who slept under an elkskin, a keepsake from his dead brother, his hardy men disposed themselves upon the ground around their smouldering camp fires, beneath the boughs of the mountain hemlock, which they had cut for fuel. All remained quiet along the Potomac until February, when a messenger on a swift horse bore the news from Ashby's alert pickets to Winchester that Banks' army was crossing at Harpers Ferry on a pontoon bridge.

Like a winged insect which, when the propitious season is nigh, emerges from its dormant chrysalis, so Ashby's outposts of the past few months took on new life, as they made rendezvous upon the main valley turnpike to resist the invasion of Mr. Banks, as the Southerners of the valley called the general at the head of the invading host, by reason of his having been Speaker of the House of Representatives. Although Banks reported to McClellan that the enemy were greatly demoralized, it took him nine days to push Ashby back to Winchester. The regiment of cavalry to which history has linked his name consisted of twelve companies, and never during any period of its existence was it thoroughly organized, for there was never time. In support of it was marshaled a little battery of horse artillery, the very first mustered into the

TURNER ASHBY, BEAU SABREUR

Confederate service. The battery comprised three guns of widely different manufacture, and the personnel originally numbered 33 men, commanded by Captain Preston Chew, a graduate of Jackson's cadet battalion of Lexington.

Making successive stands from one hilltop to the next, as the enemy slowly advanced, Ashby at last reached Winchester, which Jackson, following the advice of the last council of war he ever called, had evacuated. As the Union troops actually entered the town, they observed Ashby, the very impersonation of a rear-guard commander, sitting quietly upon his horse in one of the main streets. Upon their advent he gave a characteristic shout and galloped after his disappearing troopers.

After passing beyond Winchester, Shields, commanding Banks' advance, found himself effectually barred, and from mere surmise hastened to report that Jackson, leaving only a small residue of his forces under Ashby in observation, had departed from the valley. So bold were Ashby's scouts that they were accustomed to make nightly visits into the town of Winchester, where they were liberally supplied with information of the doings of the Union Army, and they thought no more of riding around the enemy's camp than around their fathers' farms. So completely did Ashby fulfill his mission of covering Jackson that Shields was in utter darkness of the fact that the Army of the Valley was actually in position and awaiting developments, within a forced day's march.

Banks, having now, as he thought, accomplished his purpose, prepared to withdraw from the valley, intending to join McClellan in his Peninsula Campaign upon Richmond, which, in response to an order issued by President Lincoln, was to be begun before Washington's Birthday.

Over a month had elapsed since he crossed the Potomac. In leisurely fashion, and being opposed each mile of the way by the tireless Ashby, his advanced troops under Shields had at length reached the small village of Kernstown, a couple of miles south of Winchester. On March 22 Shields' outposts were suddenly struck in whirlwind fashion by Ashby with 280 men and his diminutive, though pugnacious, battery of horse artillery. This attack only partially developed the strength of Shields' command, but disclosed the information, confirmed by the townspeople, that these troops were under orders to march back to Harpers Ferry early the next morning. This was exactly what Stonewall Jackson had been sent into the valley to prevent.

For the military ledger, time is a factor of no beggarly account, and the Confederate leader in the present crisis must have fully realized its value. The situation required decisive action, in which he was never lacking. With Ashby in his front, he promptly advanced and attacked Shields at Kernstown. On the Union right lay a wooded ridge, a bare March woodland intervening. Concealed behind it lay the town of Winchester, and farther beyond the forbidding battlements of the Great North Mountain. In moving his force against the wooded ridge, the possession of which would turn the enemy's right flank,

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Jackson thereby exposed his own line of retreat southward along the valley pike. The task of protecting this road against the enemy's frequent counter-attacks fell to the lot of Ashby's cavalry. That bold cavalier was to be seen, when the action was at its height, dashing hither and thither on his graceful and conspicuous white charger, lightly overleaping ravines and "worm" fences, the seeming wearer of a magic coat of armor which protected him from the leaden hail. By audacious charges, his men not only held the foe in check, but actually gained ground, obtaining at each successive advance new and more desirable positions for the three precious pieces of artillery, which were like so many wasps buzzing around the ears of the antagonist host.

On the left of Jackson's line it was soon discovered that the number arrayed against them was overwhelming, and the Stonewall brigade was forced to retreat, the others soon following their example.

One mile in rear of the battlefield when the curtain of night had closed upon the scene of conflict, Ashby's troopers went into bivouac at a farm known as Barton's Mills, and held the enemy until 10 o'clock the next morning, thus giving the weary troops in rear ample time to reform. Shields wrote in his official report that he was opposed at Kernstown by 11,000 men, which was slightly greater than his own number, whereas Jackson had brought up scarcely 2,700, with whom he had fought an all-day battle and then withdrawn in military order. The Confederates, on the other hand, had underestimated completely the strength of Shields. The information imparted by the people of Winchester to Ashby's scouts, that only a few regiments remained in the vicinity, proved unreliable. Shields had skillfully, and entirely unknown to them, concealed a whole division in a ravine close by, which even Ashby's attack upon his pickets had not developed. But though a tactical defeat had been suffered by the Confederates a strategical victory was gained, the far-reaching effect of which that night it is doubtful if the genius of Stonewall Jackson even dreamed, for Banks instead of McClellan received reinforcements, and the alarm quickly changed from Richmond to Washington.

The value of the saber has ever lain in the hand that wields it. By his advance-guard action before Kernstown, Ashby gained time for Jackson to deliver Banks a staggering blow, and by his rear guard immediately afterwards he performed even a greater service in saving Jackson's army from being cut to pieces. His keen eye for position gave assurance that no opportunity was ever neglected for checking the enemy. This fact was usually heralded by the three little guns, which, like the war dogs that they were, set up a continual barking until their throats were dry and parched and they were taken to some more distant ridge and again lashed into action. Frequently during a lull in hostilities, a condition altogether distasteful to his fiery nature, he would order his gunners to "wake up the Yankees." A Federal officer said after the war that they were accustomed to look for Ashby's shells as regularly as for their breakfasts. There was one gun, the Blakeley, which was called by the people

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of the valley "Ashby's gun." It had a peculiar shrill, piercing voice and was indeed his favorite. He always called upon it when there was hot work at hand. Once, when a Union general made his headquarters at a plantation in the path of the invading army, the distinctive cry of this little field-piece was suddenly heard toward evening, down the valley, by a little girl, who came running into the house, exclaiming excitedly: "Listen! Don't you hear Ashby's gun? Now the Yankees will go away and papa will come home again."

Once the fire of the little gun in the rear failed to check the Federal onslaught and, being unsupported, it was in imminent danger of capture. Ashby alone saw its peril. His quick perception, celerity of movement, and the inherent boldness of the man were never more evident than at that moment. Halting his horse on the crest of a neighboring hill, he calmly awaited the advance of his foes. The advancing Federals were bewildered by his action and dared not approach too near his position lest they be led into a snare. Ashby seized this moment of uncertainty to order the gun to be limbered, and he soon had the satisfaction of observing it dash in safety across the stream and join its two companions.

Banks, upon being reinforced, was ordered to "push Jackson hard"; yet it is an historical fact that Ashby's regiment of cavalry, "solitary and alone," checked his army of fifteen thousand at Tom's Brook, just south of the town of Strasburg, and there created the impression, bruited throughout their lines, that the six thousand under Jackson was multiplied by three. "Our stay," says the Union general, Gordon, "was a continuous season of artillery brawling and picket stalking."

General Joseph E. Johnston, while on a visit to Jackson's army, once said: "The knowledge that Ashby is between us and the enemy made me sleep very soundly last night."

When the days were sunny, beyond the groves of cedar and pine that lined the sparkling waters of the Shenandoah as it wound between those two austere lines of mountains, could be seen the rebel cavalry, and again, when the air was thick with hail and the mountains covered with snow, the forms of these half-frozen horsemen were forever discernible peering through the mist to see what the Yankees had been doing.

These tactics, varied by frequent brushes with the enemy, which made the name of Ashby a terror to their camp fires, were continued until Jackson was reinforced by Ewell's division to 17,000 men. Meantime Jackson found himself confronted by an adversary in another quarter. Fremont was in West Virginia, with a plan bearing no coördination with that of Banks, to push through Virginia by way of Staunton to relieve the loyal inhabitants of eastern Tennessee. This plan was soon modified to the extent of considering primarily the disposal of Jackson. Meanwhile the special idea which stood paramount

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in the minds of Southern leaders was that the more troops Jackson could keep successfully employed in the valley, the less chance for the advance on Richmond.

Banks, after remaining nearly a month at Strasburg, at length crossed Tom's Brook, a wooded stream of inconsiderable width or depth, and advanced to Woodstock, the next town on the main turnpike down the valley. He did not advance farther, being fearful lest Ashby might get in behind the covering screen afforded by the lofty peaks of Massanuttin Mountain and play havoc with his line of communications or perhaps attack him in rear. But Ashby had other work on hand. General Fremont had by this time started south, from beyond the Alleghenies, and Jackson immediately set about to carry out two of his favorite maxims: To mystify his fresh and newest adversary and at the same time to deliver upon him a telling blow. While Ashby masked his movement by driving back Fremont's cavalry, Jackson made a forced march *eastward* through one of the mountain gaps, as though it were his intention to abandon the valley. He might be going either to attack Washington or defend Richmond.

When he reached a small station on the Alexandria Railroad he suddenly entrained, came back to Staunton, and thence by a quick detour he attacked Fremont's advanced troops, under Milroy, at McDowell, thus cutting off the last vestige of communication between Fremont and Banks. There remained only the possibility offered by a few difficult and unfrequented hunters' trails over the Alleghenies. Each of these was scanned from behind some commanding rock or clump of trees by the lynx-like eyes of a Virginian horseman. Sometimes, where the trail seemed more favorable, rocks were rolled down or trees felled across it to make amends for the oversight of Nature.

Ashby now made a demonstration toward Strasburg, where Banks lay idly awaiting the turn of events. He also blocked the road and cut the telegraph lines on either side of Front Royal, where Colonel Kenley, with an outlying detachment of only one thousand men, was hazardously engaged in guarding the Manassas Gap Railroad. From Milroy, Jackson turned his attention to Kenley, who fell beneath a saber cut, and his scanty force was ridden down on the road to Winchester, which was the only one left open.

It had become the custom of Ashby to withdraw his men from picket duty, as he found that only a few pairs of eyes were needed to turn the trick, and to meet at some appointed rendezvous, under the shelter of the friendly mountains, whence, his horses having had a refreshing rest and perchance extra provender, he would make a forced march to join Jackson by one of those unused, precipitous trails which were known only to his own scouts, which they alone would dare to scale. After the battle of Front Royal, Ashby's cavalry moved down the railroad to a place called Buckton, where it attacked and defeated two companies of Pennsylvania infantry and intercepted an urgent telegraphic message to Banks for reinforcements.

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Considering these attacks nothing more than raids and imagining that Jackson still confronted Fremont, Banks remained sanguinely inactive. It now became Ashby's duty to advance in the direction of Strasburg and fathom his intentions. According to the official report of the Massachusetts General, previously made, he had determined to make a stand in the vicinity of Winchester, "to test the enemy's substance," and having already put his army in motion toward that place, it had reached Newtown. While the Union train, loaded with many an envied luxury, was pursuing its ponderous route down the valley, there descended upon it, with the swiftness of an eagle upon its unsuspecting quarry, the Southern cavalry from the surrounding heights. The confusion was intensified by the shells of the artillery, which, dropping from time to time in the midst of the Federals, blocked the road with debris. The redoubtable Ashby himself, smoking pistol in hand and the fierce light of conflict in his dark eyes, dashed in among the wagons of the terrified teamsters, where unaided he captured a number of prisoners and sent them to the rear, while his men, singly and in groups, could be seen making their way across the fields with strings of captured horses. These extra animals soon stood them in good stead, for their pursuit of the demoralized enemy was checked only when darkness came as a welcome boon to their well-nigh exhausted mounts. The next day, with Jackson at his heels, Banks withdrew across the Potomac at Williamsport.

It was only a brief five months from the snowstorm ushering in the new year of 1862, when Jackson first sallied forth to attack Banks' outlying detachments, until for Ashby the brilliant Valley Campaign abruptly ended. But though life may be measured by time, a military career must be gauged by events. A fair estimate of the activity of this leader of light horse may be formed from a statement casually made in a letter to a friend, in which it appears that during the twenty-eight days which immediately succeeded the battle of Kernstown he fought the enemy in thirty-two distinct engagements. Throughout the entire period his regiment was on active service, and so completely was the time occupied in scouts, forays, and skirmishes that, as we learn by the simple statement in a trooper's letter, it could find time for but five days' drill. As the days were replete with excitement and adventure, so the name of Ashby proved a talisman, and there was naturally no dearth of recruits among the horse-loving Virginians of the valley. They came flocking into Ashby's camp, riding their own mounts, any one of which, picked at random, would show superior breeding to the sorrel which carried the fortunes of him whom they affectionately and unanimously called "Old Jack."

Strictly speaking, as has been already mentioned, there was never any real regimental organization. After the battle of Kernstown the number of troops was multiplied from twelve to twenty-six and, as emblematical of the mountains from which they sprung, the name of Laurel Brigade was bestowed upon

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them. It was altogether fitting that when Colonel Ashby, on a May evening, rode up with his small staff to a hotel in the town of Winchester which served as Jackson's headquarters and received his commission as brigadier general, all of the cavalry in Jackson's army was, by a special order of the Valley District, placed under his command.

As it was quite common for Jackson to grant his men short furloughs to go to their near-by homes and attend to their crops, there were occasionally times when, though their services were urgently needed, their numbers were few. In the cavalry, such was the spell wrought by the magic name of Ashby, there were always more men to answer to the muster rolls than in any other part of Jackson's forces, not even excepting the Stonewall Brigade itself. The men were variously armed. Each carried at his saddle-bow his favorite rifle or shot-gun, which had for years—perhaps more than a generation—been a faithful family friend. Clustered in his belt were saber, bowie-knife, and pistol, for Ashby placed impartial reliance upon both ball and blade.

Now holding a wood by dismounted fire-action alone, now challenging the enemy to hand-to-hand mounted combat by charging into their midst, his unexpressed motto was *L'audace, l'audace, toujours l'audace* and his slogan, "Charge them, boys! Charge them!" His presence was magnetic and his commands were generally answered by loud, excited cries of "Ashby, Ashby!" As the name swelled in chorus to the accompanying crescendo of the horses' hoofs, it became as ominously familiar to the advanced troops in Banks' army as the sight of the chieftain to whom it belonged. His white horse, invariably seen on some hillside, where his skillful eye had chosen a particularly advantageous position for his rear guard, was always the last to leave, while shells screamed over him and the sharpshooter's bullet sought him in vain.

He had the wonderful gift of a clear, cool head amid the shifting scenes of battle. His black eyes, which, reflecting the light of the camp fire, were mild as those of a woman, peered restless and eager from beneath his broad-brimmed hat to catch each turn of the tide of battle, and while he moved rapidly hither and yon, his unusually long, raven beard swept the snowy mane of his steed "like streamers in the battle shock."

When Banks crossed so precipitately into Maryland after "testing the substance of the enemy," Jackson lingered long enough on the banks of the Potomac to nurture the rising dread in the mind of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, who was then managing the Union campaign, that he was preparing to attack Washington. But the plan had already been discussed in Richmond and rejected because of paucity of numbers—a condition which frequently overshadows the destiny of war. Jackson could never muster more than fifteen thousand, whereas Banks alone, soon after he had passed over the dividing river into northern territory, was promptly reinforced to that number, who, with bulging knapsacks and cartridge belts, were again ready to reënter the valley. Shields was close by with ten thousand rifles and ten thousand were

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stacked in reserve camps in the rear, while Fremont was beyond the Alleghenies with an army equal to that of Banks.

In Jackson's last retreat down the valley Ashby continued his usual rear-guard tactics with unabated boldness and energy. Jackson was like a tiger at bay and Ashby his eyes, ears, and claws combined. He blocked the mountain passes with a strong cordon of pickets. He cut off the enemy's communications and kept a continual watch on his movements. By audacious charges he checked his advance. Knowing every mountain trail, his men could travel miraculous distances in comparison with his opponents and appear in the most unexpected places.



From an old drawing

Ashby's acquaintance with Jackson dated back to the time when they met at Harpers Ferry to repel the invasion of their native State by the fanatic, John Brown. Jackson was then a silent, staid, rather eccentric professor, directing the evolutions of the gray line of cadets from the Lexington Military Academy.

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Ashby was at the head of his mounted company of mountain rangers. Their mutual confidence seems to have dated from that moment. The thread is easily discernible in the woof of "Old Jack's" official messages. On March 19, 1862, he wrote to Ashby: "I send a list of bridges herewith, between Strasburg and Mount Jackson. Not only destroy every one, but use every means of delaying an advance. . . . Please let me hear from you where the enemy is. . . . You had better take plenty of time before the enemy comes for burning bridges." The latter piece of most excellent advice with regard to burning bridges may have been prompted by an experience which Ashby had while engaged in this important undertaking.

Shortly after the battle of Kernstown, Ashby himself remained behind to superintend the destruction of a bridge over Cedar Creek. Chew's effective little battery of horse artillery was, as usual, on a hill well in the rear, commanding both the bridge and the turnpike for some distance on the other side. As the guns came into action, Ashby's familiar figure and conspicuous long, black beard were in plain sight of both friend and foe. He stood defiant, smoking pistol in hand, his milk-white charger quivering in every limb, and appeared the very spirit of knight errantry, the reincarnation of James Fitz-James or Roderick Dhu.

Some Confederate officers from the neighboring hill at once recognized him. The artillery was made ready; the guard was in the act of firing the bridge, and Ashby remained as calmly to watch the fire kindle as though he might after the chase have been viewing the prostrate form of Reynard. Suddenly four Union troopers, singling him out, dashed across the bridge and charged him in a body. When he refused their summons to surrender, they fired simultaneously, and one pistol ball pierced the lungs of his horse. His faithful and favorite animal, which had carried him through many a hair-breadth escape, had just strength enough to take him to the top of the hill, from which the artillery was now barking angrily, where he fell, never to rise again.

A letter of Jackson's gives an insight into what kind of military information was most acceptable to the commander-in-chief of that doughty little Army of the Valley. "The information I desire from behind the lines is the position of the enemy's forces, his numbers and movements, what generals are in command and their headquarters, especially the headquarters of the commanding general." The same date (April 7, 1862) Ashby was given some instructions from the same source about his pickets. "I wish you would constantly keep a cavalry picket in Fort Valley; also in the valley of the South Fork. They need not be large; all that is necessary is to keep me advised of any movement of the enemy in that direction." Jackson was so interested in seeing where Ashby placed his pickets that he sometimes mounted his faithful "Old Sorrel" for the express purpose of accompanying a troop upon this arduous and vital duty.

The wish conveyed from Jackson to Ashby by the staff officer who brought

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him his deserved promotion, the wish that it might result in less hazard to his life, as might have been expected, took no root. This cavalier met his end in one of the brilliant rear-guard actions, like a score of others where death had passed him close. The lofty peaks of the Alleghenies, Jackson's silent allies, towered forbiddingly between Shields and Fremont. It had fallen to Ashby's active share to perform the twofold duty of protecting the Valley Army from any sudden incursions which might be made by Shields, as well as from the Federal cavalry under Fremont. After passing Harrisonburg in the pursuit southward, Fremont, whose cavalry had proved itself of better quality than that with Banks, against which the Confederate troopers had been so recently arrayed, began to press Jackson's rear with greater energy. A body of New Jersey dragoons soon came forward with the avowed purpose of bagging the "wily rebel," the account of whose doings had for the past year been the unflinching topic of Northern newspapers. A quick counter-charge of the kind for which Ashby had already become famous forced them to retreat without their coveted prisoner, but leaving many from their own ranks in his hands. Instead of taking the road toward Harrisonburg, where lay their supporting troops, they became confused and turned in the wrong direction south, on the valley turnpike, toward Staunton.

Ashby's quick eye, which never missed the advantages of a situation, saw like a flash that if Fremont's infantry could be checked at Harrisonburg a glorious opportunity was afforded of capturing this force of Union cavalry before they could retrieve their blunder. As his own cavalry was insufficient, it was imperative to send a message to General Ewell, whose division was immediately in rear, for permission to use a couple of regiments of infantry to carry out his scheme. Ewell, after making a personal reconnaissance of the ground, assumed his grotesque, bird-like attitude of serious reflection and pronounced it a brilliant exploit. The long delay in putting the infantry in position facing Harrisonburg, however, was sufficient to allow the enemy to obtain possession of the hill from which it was purposed to make the Confederate advance. Nevertheless the regiments, when they at length arrived at the double quick, were marshaled for the attack. The succession of cheers which habitually greeted the well-known martial figure of Ashby, as he rode superbly along the line, again bespoke how completely he held the loyalty of his men. As they advanced, he seemed everywhere in their midst, always in the forefront, where his word of encouragement and cheer found ready response and his presence inspired courage and enthusiasm.

In the midst of the fight, his horse suddenly plunged downward upon his knees, rolled upon his side, and lay still. Almost simultaneously as the rider sprang to his feet his encircling saber was checked and his last admonition, "Forward, my brave men!" forever sealed upon his lips, for a ball from a sharpshooter's musket had at length sought him out and ended his career.

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To the people of Virginia that day it was as if Prince Rupert had fallen at Marston Moor. We are indebted to a pen that owed allegiance to the blue, in the Pennsylvania regiment known as The Bucktails, for an impartial and graphic delineation of this event. "Our men advanced cautiously to the spot where the cavalry under Wyndham had been repulsed," says the note-book of this Union soldier, "and there met a body of infantry, and quite a heavy engagement ensued. The enemy were led by an officer who made himself very conspicuous by the daring exposure of his person and the wonderful influence he exerted over his men. He afforded at the same time an excellent mark, and a number of muskets were evidently aimed and fired at him. He soon fell, mortally wounded. This man, the next day, we found to be General Ashby, the brilliant leader of the enemy's cavalry, a man worth to them regiments."

"A blast upon whose bugle-horn was worth a thousand men."

As though by virtue of some hidden prophecy, Ashby fell just as the beams of the setting sun heralded the close of the most glorious day of his entire pageant of victories. Some of the members of the same old mounted rifle company, the Mounted Rangers, he had raised in the neighborhood of his boyhood home, Wolf Crag, who had cheerfully followed him forward since the beginning of the war, now rendered their final service of bearing him sorrowfully to the rear. To the secluded spot, where he lay through the night enshrouded in a pall of silvery moonshine, there was a steady tramp, tramp, tramp, as of the march of an army to his bier. The Shenandoah, meanwhile, chanted his requiem. Among the mourners there were assuredly none whose sorrow was more sincere and poignant than that of Stonewall Jackson himself. After spending there alone an hour of silent communion, he returned to his tent and by the wavering, uncertain light of a tallow candle wrote his report to Richmond of the fateful skirmish near Harrisonburg.

Great soldiers do not usually deal in long paragraphs, for hard facts must alone comprise the terse, concise reports of military operation. In them is no space for extended eulogies or the expression of personal feelings. A mere rear-guard action it was, yet Stonewall Jackson that night abrogated one of his own maxims, as there sounded dimly upon his ears from down the valley, like an echo of the past, that continuous tramp of the Laurel and Stonewall brigades visiting Ashby's bier.

"In this affair," he wrote, "General Turner Ashby fell. An official report is not the place for more than a passing notice of the distinguished dead, but the close relation which General Ashby bore to my command for most of the previous twelve months will justify me in saying that as a partisan officer I never knew his superior. His daring was proverbial, his powers of endurance almost incredible, his tone of character heroic, and his sagacity almost intuitive in divining the purposes and movements of the enemy."

THE PROFESSION OF ARMS

At the beautiful cemetery of the University of Virginia, where Turner Ashby now lies in a vault built upon ground hallowed by the presence of many other illustrious sons of the Old Dominion, his deeds need no recital to guide the present youthful generation in the pathway of duty, for they are too well known. The silver plate upon his coffin bears this simple inscription:

GENERAL TURNER ASHBY

Born October 23, 1828

Killed in a heavy skirmish near Harrisonburg

June 6, 1862



The Profession of Arms

BY

Captain ELBRIDGE COLBY, Infantry

"Who, whether praise of him must walk the earth
Forever, and to noble deeds give birth,
Or he must go to dust without his fame,
And leave a dead, unprofitable name,
Finds comfort in himself and in his cause . . .
This is the Happy Warrior; this is he
Whom every man in arms should wish to be."—Wordsworth.

A YOUNG MAN entering upon a career in the Army must realize first, last, and all the time that he is embracing a serious profession and not merely taking a "job." There are many professions in this world—engineering, law, medicine, the ministry, teaching, and a host of others—and there are many "jobs," from that of the corner grocer to that of the department-store owner. The person who holds a "job" works for money; he handles it as a part of his trade; he sets his prices so as to secure it; he dispenses eatables and garments, to be sure, but—for money; he reckons his success in cash balances and the number of dollars and cents thereon, not in the number of hungry or ragged

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people he has fed or clothed. The professional man has another point of view. He accomplishes the task which comes to his hands for the sake of the task. The engineer harnesses the forces of Nature and applies her laws to create a useful work. The lawyer, unless he is a "shyster," and therefore unprofessional, zealously upholds public order and public ordinances or honestly guards the just rights of his client, and wins his case for the joy of winning, not for the fees. The doctor solemnly takes the Hippocratic oath to serve mankind, and places his services always at the call of the sick, at any hour of the day or night. The teacher, charged with the responsible duties of education and the most poorly paid public servant we have, teaches well for the love of the work. The minister hears his "call" and preaches the Word of God, not from a desire for money, but from a wish to do his duty according to his inspiration. It is as impossible for an educated professional man to think chiefly of profit as it is for any one but a glutton to think chiefly of his dinner. We all must eat to live, and we even enjoy eating. We must all receive salaries because without them we would cease to live; and we even enjoy receiving our salaries. But professional men do not think solely of their salaries, any more than others think solely of their dinners. The love of the work overshadows the thought of the remuneration. This is the professional spirit. Each carries in his heart the words of the Lord Jesus: "But seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Our principal interest in life is in our work.

Yet the professional work of an Army officer has still less influence on his income than that of the engineer, the lawyer, the doctor, the teacher, and the minister. If one of these does his work exceptionally well and makes a reputation, he is straightway given greater and greater responsibilities and his income increases commensurately, even though the monetary rewards may be simply some of those things that are added afterwards, even though the period of large returns may come late in life and be very short.

The Army officer, on the contrary, receives no reward, either in increased pay or in increased rank, for especially meritorious service. He must wait his turn for promotion under a strict rule of seniority. Of course, there have been a few exceptions. General Goethals and General Wood received special assignments from the President, proved their ability, and achieved world-wide fame. General Pershing was singled out and jumped from captain to brigadier. But these are rare cases. In general the rule is that, regardless of ability, the Army officer is promoted only in accordance with his position on the list. When war comes, testing all by the truth of the sword and the equity of the rifle, temporary advancement may come with it; but it is only temporary, and at the end all revert to their former grades. Politics is barred, and properly so. The only incentive for the man in khaki is his love of his profession; his only reward his satisfaction and delight in his elected field.

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Why, then, should any one adopt a career where the advancement is of such a pedestrian character, step by step up the Army list? To this question there is but one answer: Adopt this career only if you like it for itself alone:

"Hermits are contented with their cells
And students with their pensive citadels."

Let no man too querulously measure by a scale of profit what shall be his life work. We are all slaves in this world—slaves to employers, slaves to our families, slaves to custom, and slaves to convention. Some labor from restlessness or ambition, some for money, some for praise. The clerk in the cigar store and the financier of Wall Street lead lives prescribed by rules and regulations. They must go to the shop or the office. Each is whipped on, either by the need of money or by the obligations which an excess of wealth brings. The Army man is impelled by obligations which he has freely assumed. The clerk and the banker may find their pleasures in a Sunday at Coney or a holiday at Newport; the Army man chiefly in the work he does, more than in anything else. "It must be dreadfully monotonous," I have heard folks say, and I always reply, "No more monotonous than running a Subway express train from the Battery to Van Courtlandt a certain number of times a day; no more monotonous than correcting college examinations or pleading endless cases in court all your years."

In fact, Army life is far less monotonous than any of these. It has almost unlimited variety. The officer does not simply stand in front of a line of neatly clad men and shout commands which spin them here and there in pretty movements on parade. Amid the drums and trappings of war, even, he does not simply shout, "Follow me!" and rush bravely forward mid shot and shell, while his noble soldiers take their cues in that "dreadful and impassioned drama." The Army officer's chief work is in the teaching and training of men—a varied and always interesting problem, and an enthralling one, too, for his results are reckoned in human lives. To arrive at battle efficiency for his unit, he must concern himself with the details of hygiene and sanitation, with smoothness of administration, with questions of quarters and cooking, with finance and property accounts, with recreation and physical exercise, with education and behavior, with organization and esprit de corps, with loyalty and with punishments. He has more responsibility toward the men under his command than a father toward his children; more duties to perform than the mayor of a town. He controls his unit, whether a platoon or an army, in everything. He has to perform all the functions of government except those of legislation.

Then there are the fascinating personal elements—plenty of healthy outdoor life, a pleasant community spirit with comrades of the same temperament; the joy of developing and training men; the idealism of the service; the change

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of station from Manila to Alaska, from the Golden Gate to Texas, from Minnesota summers to Georgia winters; the boundless reaches of the West; the tropical breezes of the South; the hills and valleys of the North; the interesting places and the charming people. The thoughts that come and the sights you see, even when inspecting the guard after midnight, occupy the mind and enrich the soul. Not the pomp and circumstance of war, not the sharp clash of bayonets or the roar of bursting shells, but the many-colored lights of life and the steady building of military character, his own and those of his men—these are the things in which the Army officer delights. He who can enjoy these simple, homely pleasures may well adopt the profession of arms.

There are many delightful elements in an officer's life—duties and the things which come in addition to duty—and these are elements, moreover, which are inherent in his work, not simply those which come when he is off duty or on leave. If he were not in uniform and not a part of the military establishment, he would never know them. They are, perhaps, too vague and indefinite for accurate description; yet they combine to create an almost unreasoning prejudice in favor of the Army. I recall an incident in a novel by Rene Bazin, where an old soldier of fourteen years' experience is speaking to a nephew who is about to leave to serve his time and is unwilling to go, from a hostility to military ideas and a dim fear of the service. The nephew says:

"They made you march from one end of France to the other, for seven years, and then abroad, to the Crimea, just as they wanted you to. And you didn't have enough of it; you took on for seven more years."

"Exactly, and I have no regrets. It was even splendid, I tell you, our campaigns, Inkermann, the siege, the English with us, Palestro, Magenta."

"I know; but what did you get out of it?"

"Get? Get?"

"A sou a day; isn't that right?"

"I was fed, for one thing; I had my tobacco; I had"—[then the old man saw his nephew smiling superciliously.] "I'll not argue with you. I served among comrades, not for pay, but for honor, for pleasure."

"Think a minute, uncle. They took from you the best part of your life; kept you from being your own master, from having a trade. . . . Ah! we of today are of another type. The men of today will not be like you. I tell you, there will soon be no more of it."

"No more of what?"

"No more army."

But this was too much. The old man stood erect. With a gesture of his old profession, suddenly come back, he pushed against the door as if he feared some one would enter; as if he had heard the approach of the officer of the day, who might punish such blasphemies. Then his eyes, the eyes of a soldier, fixed on the nephew who denied the army. He did not speak; his eyes spoke for him.

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Across the table, between him and the young rascal, his fourteen years of barracks and campaign rushed in a succession of confused images—figures of his comrades in ranks with the gun at the shoulder; of the officers whom he had adored; of pealing music; of floating flags; of bayonet charges; of rejoicings after victory; of garrison towns—all the glory and all the careless joy of his profession. All this passed and repassed, stirring his soul. It was the old army which was reincarnated in the old soldier; the men of other days who fumed with indignation; all of the past of humble bravery which resented the insult. Madiot raised his only firm fist and with it struck the table.

"Silence!" he cried. "Silence!"

However, I would not wish, like Bazin's character, the uncle, Madiot, simply to beat the table with my fist and to cry for silence. I grant that there are disagreeable things about the career. You will serve at times in unpleasant stations, where the heat of summer is oppressive or where the cold of winter is almost unendurable. You go where you are sent and do what you are told, whatever your inclinations. You separate yourself from former friends and family, to see them but rarely. You live often at an inconvenient distance from towns that are far from interesting when you do get to them. There is mud, and rain, and hard marches, and hot, dusty roads to travel. Some may be inclined to throw a halo over camp scenes and to describe a soldier's life as it would be seen through colored glasses; but it is best to be frank. If there are compensations and unforgettable delights, there are also disadvantages, as any one who ever went on a camping trip knows—when his kit has been drenched with rain or his canoe upset in the river. Yet what camper does not like to tell of his "experiences," and who would want to have missed the fun?

In addition to all this, there is something more—nay, something more important, too—to be said of the career of an officer. The Army is now a learned profession. To plan and provide for the organization and training and mobilization of all our national man-power in such a manner that our armies—Regular, Guard, and Reserve—may take the field efficiently requires on the part of officers the serious study of the science and art of war. An "intense longing for active service" is not enough. A man must have made a deep study of his subject, of the immutable principles of war and of their many means of application with modern weapons, which are neither simple nor few. He must have stored up an inexhaustible amount of information.

The officer trains his men—yes, but he then does something else, he trains himself. Soldiers are trained for battle, not for theatrical drill-ground effects; and the officer must equip himself to lead them well under circumstances where every mistake means wasted lives, where ignorance is a crime. Many an officer has devoured every book on the theory and practice of war that he could

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beg, borrow, or afford to buy. Many a future general has worked with his maps and copied plans with as deep an interest as a woman reads light romance. Many a successful leader of armies has spent those deadly midday hours of the tropics, while the rest of the population was taking a siesta, in reading military history and the lives of great commanders.

No more pertinent model can be found than that famous British Field-Marshal who in his memoirs speaks from time to time of this or that one of his former superiors in words like these: "A first-rate officer. . . . From him I learned a great deal professionally." It is not only a profession. It is a learned profession, fit for the best minds of well-educated, intellectual men.

When a transport was making toward the West Coast of Africa to initiate an expedition through a dense and dangerous jungle, the officers spent their hours at sea not in lolling on steamer chairs, playing deck games, or listlessly watching the rise and fall of the ship, but in carefully reading and studying every document and volume they had been able to scrape together concerning the history and geography of that region or that type of warfare.

The Army is always on the way toward the next war, and he who would succeed himself and play his part in a successful campaign must devote himself strenuously to the duties of his profession. It is not enough to have fought bravely and nobly led his men. He must have led them well. This can only be done by the man who has embarked on the career with the true professional spirit, striving always to improve his own mind and to develop his own abilities and aiming always to advance the interests of the Army as a whole.

Of what, then, does his study consist? Is it merely a technical knowledge that is required? The Army is a highly complex organization of specialized branches. There are commands and movements to be learned out of the drill-book. There are many weapons to be mastered, in their mechanical construction and in their operation. There are scientific facts to be assimilated—trajectories, vulnerability, velocity. There are practical matters to be mastered concerning transportation, and all the details of caring for a mass of men, from garbage collection to sewerage and water supplies and food supplies and housing and wireless telegraphy and airplane photography. These are all facts. There are facts about the rifle, about the hand-grenade, about the light mortar, about the one-pounder, about the machine-gun, about the three-inch field piece. There is an almost encyclopedic amount of material to be studied and remembered. But to say that these things can all be thrown in the balance and war simmered down to an exact science is to betray as great an ignorance as that of the man who thinks that combat is merely a rush of cavalry, a roar of artillery, and the grim ardor of an infantry charge. Indeed, it is more than that.

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Each weapon, each element of war, must be learned as a piece of machinery, of course; but each weapon has, in addition, certain tactical characteristics, such as mobility, visibility, and fire-power, which govern its uses. In order to employ it efficiently, sound thinking must exist—in the soldier who directs the piece as well as in the higher commander who orders it into position. Keeness of imagination, quickness of observation, rapidity of decision, and simplicity of action—these are the things, inculcated by experience and training, which make a good officer. These are human elements. Indeed, if war were purely an exact science, we could count bayonets and shells and not bother to fight. Yet so delicate are the distinctions that it is to be doubted if it is not superiority of spirit rather than superiority of fire, of men and metal, that finally determines the victor.

War is an art, not a science or a trade. There are general principles to be learned, and then to be applied in a wide variety of cases. There are no inflexible rules and laws of battle. A scientific oneness of method, as the Germans found out to their cost, is out of place in action. Every company of men is different, in spite of the uniforms and in spite of uniformity of training. Every piece of terrain is different, as is every landscape to the artist. Every situation is different, and requires a different estimate and a different handling.

But do not misunderstand my figures of speech. When I speak of "military art," I do not think of painting a countryside with lines of khaki or dotting it with gleaming bayonets and bursting shells. The proper application of men and metal on the field of battle is something which requires real talent, no less than the proper application of mauves and indigos on a canvas. The artist has his colors, his lines, and his curves, his means of concentrating attention and of representing perspective. In his early training he learns most of these mechanically; later he grows to use them thoughtfully, logically, instinctively, yet with a sure and certain hand. Just so the military man has his problem, his personnel, his weapons, his terrain, his means of concentration and supply. In his early training he learns these mechanically; later he becomes able to employ them with due regard to their characteristics, their capabilities and limitations—sagaciously, logically, instinctively, and decisively. This is the art of war, a high and peculiar art, using more and more of scientific appliances as the years go on, but not a science; essentially dependent upon its own fluctuating conditions of give and take, upon its own most important element, the art of commanding men.

Listen to the words of Carlyle:

"The commander over men; he to whose will other wills are to be subordinated, and loyally surrender themselves, and find their welfare in so doing, may be reckoned the most important of great men."

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The manner and the means of training troops and of waging war are ever changing. New technique must be developed; new methods of instruction sought; new organizations devised; new policies found and framed. There is ever work to be done. Civilization is ever providing new tools. The man of the Stone Age fought with a hatchet; then appeared the spear; then the bow and arrow; later came the sword and shield; afterward the Caesarean "engines of war." The "summer soldiers and sunshine patriots" under Washington handled weapons that seem as hopelessly primitive to us as our grenades and long-range artillery will to the embattled warrior of a hundred years hence. Times change, and the military mind must ever seek the best uses of the new arms and the new projectiles. The officer must be prepared to be learning all his life, to be thinking out new solutions with the new material, new schemes for developing the maximum efficiency of the Army.

Simply because the regulations now say a thing is thus and so is no reason it should always remain thus and so. If a new idea is worthy, it will be properly tested and approved. There is plenty of room for initiative and ingenuity, only here it is properly guided. The officer may conduct his own studies, may make his suggestions, through proper channels, to higher authority, and may receive intelligent criticism and adequate recognition. If his ideas receive favorable judgment, they are likely to be incorporated into the training regulations of the Army, and to supersede such portions of those regulations as they may contradict. Nor is this all a fine theory of possibilities. Experimental departments and boards are maintained for just this purpose. For instance, the teaching of rifle marksmanship, probably the most important duty of a soldier, has recently been entirely revised in this manner, as the result of the industry, the initiative, the application, and the insight of one officer. Rewards may not always be so prompt, but good work is always good work and eventually will accomplish its aims, the improvement of the service. There is the case of General Upton, which I will quote from the papers of a Secretary of War:

"After the close of the Civil War, he addressed himself to the task of interpreting the lessons of that war to his countrymen for the improvement of our military system. Of his own motion he devised a new system of tactics, which, being capable of adoption by a simple military order, was adopted, and revolutionized the tactics of the Army. On the recommendation of General Sherman, he was sent around the world with two associate officers to study the armies of Europe and Asia, and upon his return he made a report which gave the results of his accumulated observation and experience. He recommended the three-battalion formation in cavalry and infantry regiments. He recommended the establishment of a general staff, and he recommended the general and systematic extension of military education. His recommendations had behind them all the pres-

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tige of his brilliant military career. They had the advocacy and support of the great soldier who then commanded the American armies, General Sherman. They embodied the practical lessons of the Civil War and the results of military science throughout the world. Yet his voice was as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. The Government did not even print his report, but with those of his associates it was filed in manuscript and forgotten among the millions of documents in the archives of the War Department. General Upton subsequently printed the report himself for the benefit of the public, through a private publisher. More than a quarter of a century later, and long after death had ended the restless striving of that farseeing intelligence, other men, working out the same problems with which he had dealt, found the sanity and wisdom of his conclusions and gave them effect. Were Upton living today—he would see all of the great reforms for which he contended substantially secured—the three-battalion system, the establishment of a general staff, and the completion of a system of military education.”

Furthermore, it may be added now, that General Upton's other study, of the military policy of the country, after lying long in the files, was rescrutinized and discovered to contain many pertinent truths. When, finally, his ideas had been studied by such statesmen as Mr. Root and President Roosevelt and popularized by General Wood and the “Plattsburg Movement,” the United States at last took heed, and it is no exaggeration to declare that Upton's arguments, adopted by military men and by legislators, really were responsible for our present system, for the creation, for the very life and breath, of the Army of today. He gave his life to his country as truly as any man who now sleeps beneath the shattered fields of France, not in the crash of battle, but in an earnest, unremitting, sincere devotion of heart and mind to aid his country's cause.

The officers of the Army work for the good of their profession. They do this without hope of tangible reward, and an officer's character and professional standing, as General Carter has said, are about all he has usually to represent his many years of service by flood and field. Even then acts of commission or of omission may blight or terminate his career. As an Army officer, I am naturally loath to say nice things about Army officers, but prefer, and, may I hope, be allowed, to describe them in the words of Mr. Root, who remarked:

“The officers of the Army conform in their character and conduct to the purpose for which the Army is maintained and the character of the people from which they come. I wish to say to you, not in the language of rhetoric, but as a sober statement of what I have found by observation, that they are free to a degree which I never dreamed of, until I commenced to know them, from the vices which have prevailed in most armies of the world during all history. They are a temperate set of men. They are freer of the vice of drinking

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to excess than almost any other class that I know of in this country. They are free from the vice of gambling. No such thing as duelling, which disgraces and deforms many military services, obtains in our Army. The man who is dissipated is out of favor, and the public sentiment of the officers of the Army is opposed to dissipation and excess. The man who does not pay his debts falls into disfavor, and it is an offense which is punishable in the Army by court-martial."

For the inefficient or misplaced officer there are now provided special and easy means of elimination. There are efficiency reports, and periodical ratings, and probationary periods. Your worth is always plain and you go on to honor and distinction or else leave "for the good of the service."

The standards of the Army are high as regards character as well as regards training. Furthermore, you never bury your dead past. It may seem strange, but it is true. A seemingly slight affair may have stupendous results. Everything you do, good or bad, remains on your record and in the minds of your fellows. You never get away from yourself so long as you remain in the service. A man's reputation stays with him always, until he resigns or retires. It follows him up the Army List from grade to grade. It goes with him from regiment to regiment, from Coblenz to Luzon, from Devens to Del Rio.

The moving finger writes, and, having writ,
Moves on; nor all thy pety nor wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all thy tears wash out a word of it.

And it is justly so. He who leads must be fit to lead. Our Army is very proud of its good reputation and very careful of it. The Army insists on high ideals in personal conduct and on a thoroughly professional spirit. The Army knows what battle is, and strictly maintains that dissipation or idleness in peace and gross brutality in war are absolutely beyond the pale. Character counts. The Army knows this, and in all its earnest endeavors strives to make itself the best Army possible, so that when it meets the storm of battle in authentic form it can accomplish its duty thoroughly and well. The Army appreciates, as perhaps few others do, the truth of the words of Steinmetz: "When God holds his assizes and hurls the nations against one another in combat, there is no single element of physical, intellectual, or moral strength or weakness which does not weigh in the balance."

Some Polo Suggestions

BY

First Lieutenant M. L. STOCKTON, Cavalry, A. D. C.

A GREAT deal has been written on the subject of training of polo ponies; so much that it would appear the subject has been fairly well exhausted. A lot of this matter, however, has assumed the presence, in posts or regiments, of a number of so-called suitable types, and writers have devoted their energies to discussing the handling of these types. The problem that confronts posts or units at the present time and period of economical retrenchment is, first, how to select the ponies, and, second, how to train them; for suitable types are now and will continue to be hard to secure.

It is generally conceded that a polo pony should possess the following qualifications:

1. Hardiness; 2, speed; 3, good mouth; 4, endurance; 5, suitable temperament or disposition; 6, courage; 7, four to ten years' old.

In addition, he should be well proportioned, have good depth of chest, clean limbs and feet, and in general excellent conformation. The next thing is to locate within the regiment or post twenty-five horses that will meet these requirements. A conference of troop commanders on this subject, in an endeavor to secure these mounts, will result in about the following:

Captain A will report one such horse in his troop, basing his statement on the fact that this horse won the quarter-mile event in the "Horse Show." Captain B will deny the possession in his troop of any such animal, thinking the only one that meets these requirements belongs to the first sergeant and hence is not available. Captain C will report the presence of six or seven, being anxious to take up polo and feeling that the possession of so many is a credit to his troop's equitation and horse-training. Captain D will conscientiously report none, and so on down the roster. The result is, on the schedule day, there appears on the polo field some dozen or fifteen animals, tall and rangy, short and chubby.

The "trying out" then commences. This "trying out" usually consists in taking a stick in one hand and swinging it around the horse's head a few times, when if he doesn't shy he is put into a gallop, then extended, pulled up with heavy hands, and accepted or rejected as a prospect. All horses are tried out in this manner, and polo is under way. Occasional finds are added to the string, and eventually there develops a polo stables where some twenty or thirty animals are kept and two or three times a week are ridden in practice. This is,

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I venture to say, the ordinary rather than the exceptional procedure in the organization of a polo team.

Before starting in to discuss the training of the pony in the things he should know, I want to say a word as to his selection.

During a recent polo tournament I discussed with representatives of various posts and regiments the class of their ponies. Invariably, some time during the conversation, these officers said: "We have no polo ponies in the regiment and can't get a car-load from the remount. We are up against it." During the past three years I have been polo representative for four different posts or units and at first felt as stated above. A few requisitions from the remount convinced me otherwise. The remount sent, upon requisition, ponies theoretically suitable for polo; that is, they sent what, from appearances, seemed likely of developing. They did all that could be expected, and yet less than a third of the number shipped were ever played. This is simply because, as has been said, "You can't tell from the looks of a frog how far he can jump"; neither can you tell from the looks of a horse how well he can play polo.

Whether the polo team is organized or not, and not considering whether it has had a successful season, I would suggest trying some such plan as the following:

On the appointed day have every horse in Troop A brought to the field. Have these horses ridden by some of the officers who are to play, and observed by the balance. Have the observers bear in mind that features that offend the eye are frequently good points in polo ponies. For illustration, a tendency to sickle hocks and goose rump, while generally meaning some loss in speed, invariably means hardness in turning. Have the carriage of his head watched with particular care, and in no less degree watch the action of his feet and legs, and base your judgment on these points almost entirely. I do not mean by this to accept as a prospect every horse that has good leg action and a good head carriage, but I do mean if either of these features are noticeably bad that the chances of the prospect developing into a good mount are somewhat limited, while if both are reasonably good, so is the prospect apt to be.

Each horse on this preliminary try-out should be ridden for at least fifteen minutes at the walk, trot, and slow gallop. The time necessary to give these horses a try-out will depend naturally on the number of officers available for the work, but it is reasonable to expect three days per troop (or proportionate number of horses) will accomplish this. A regiment, then, could be finished in a month.

Having completed this try-out, there should be now between one hundred and one hundred and fifty horses selected and recorded as prospects.

Before continuing the try-out and undertaking the training of these prospects, it would be well to look into what the horses will be called upon to do, namely:

SOME POLO SUGGESTIONS

1. To start quickly, jump into the bridle at once, and strike off from the halt into the gallop.
2. To travel at any rate of speed desired, from a slow to the fastest gallop.
3. To pull up to a halt in a very limited space and when traveling at maximum speed.
4. To change leads at the slightest hint.
5. To turn on the haunches immediately after being stopped.

Having the above in mind, we are ready to start the pony's training. What horses of the number that have been set aside will be chosen first? Ordinarily the ones that pleased the eye most in the initial try-out. Let me urge that this be not done, but that the first twenty on the list be taken in order.

Begin training at the canter or slow gallop in straight lines and for short distances, 25 to 35 yards, backing the horse when halted and endeavoring to get him to spring into an easy gallop from the halt. Give him ten minutes of this exercise after he has had the stiffness walked out of him, which can be done by the man in charge before the hour set for practice. Follow the first exercise with a short walk and then by galloping in serpentines. Don't indulge in wild throwing of the weight and vigorous use of the legs to get the horse to change leads on the serpentine, but just enough application to exact obedience, then lessen the use of the aids as the horse learns to obey. This exercise, like the first, should be of about ten minutes' duration. Another brief walk should follow, and then circles, wide at first and gradually diminishing as progress is made, should be tried, alternating first to the right, then to the left, and making sure the lead is habitually correct. Every horse going through the training should have at least an hour a day in these exercises. A week's practice with the first string of twenty (a number chosen arbitrarily, having in mind ten officers working two mounts per day) should be enough to satisfy the players whether the horse is to be tentatively selected or rejected. Six to eight weeks should be sufficient to go entirely through the list of prospects, which by now will be reduced one-half.

All the training conducted up to this time should be without either ball or mallet and positively without the ball. The mallet can be introduced now, introduced on the field, tied in the stall, suspended from the picket line, and in evidence wherever the pony is to be seen. This, while not essential, is important, in order to accustom the pony to seeing it and convincing him it is not a means of punishment, which occasionally through accident, but more often through awkwardness, it appears to be. The ball can be introduced at the same time. It should not be pounded from one end of the field to the other and chased at maximum speed, but nursed along with dribbling or half strokes in straight lines, serpentines, and circles. The mounts should now be worked in pairs, as has been done individually, in straight lines, in circles, and in serpentines. Riding off comes next, and should be given a good deal of attention, starting at the walk and then undertaken at the canter. Horses which grasp

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this feature readily should not be worked against timid ones, but every horse pitted against, as nearly as possible, his counterpart. Now accustom the ponies to meeting others by riding in pairs with and passing oncoming ponies as close as possible. Here, I think, is the only justification for the trot on the polo field. This gait is one that a polo pony is never called upon to show, and if trained in this, when tired and at a critical point in a chukker he will fall back on it as a saving gait. In meeting oncoming ponies, there is generally a tendency to side-step. This can be seen in some horse in almost every polo game. Training the pony to avoid this requires great care and not infrequently some punishment. I would recommend, therefore, that the horses be trotted in this feature of training, and the gallop be not undertaken until absolutely no tendency to side-step exists at the trot.

Match play can now be safely undertaken.

The question will probably be asked: How do you know, up until the time the match play starts, that your ponies have the requisite speed? The only answer that I can make is that you have the speediest ponies available, or that you have all the speed in the regiment or post that can be utilized for polo.

It is presumed that the above-mentioned training will be conducted in late afternoons after the day's duty. Such being the case and presuming there is a detail to look after the ponies kept (and they should be) at designated polo stables, let me say just a word as to what these ponies should do during the forenoons:

- (a) They should be loose in individual box stalls when in the stables.
- (b) They should be loose when in the corral.
- (c) They should be exercised daily, taken on long *walks* on days when there is no practice and shorter ones on practice days. Their walks should not be on level ground, but over hilly country. They need to stretch their muscles. Going up hills accomplishes this and develops the *driving* muscles of the haunches. Going down hills aids in getting the haunches under the horse.

This sort of training for polo ponies will decrease the volume of clamor for a new car-load of polo ponies from the remount and, if the officers hold black-board games and work industriously with the wooden horse while it is being undertaken, will improve both players and mounts.

In writing this paper I have had constantly in mind those officers who do not feel that polo develops quick thinking, aggressiveness, horsemanship, and is of real military value, etc. Some such system of training as outlined above should overcome the hostility there is toward the game. Officers who are antagonistic have doubtless some good reasons for their attitude, and these reasons are probably remembrances of crashes, runaway horses with bleeding mouths, etc. If conscientiously followed, any good system of training which presumes a thorough study of the mounts available and careful selection of polo material will eliminate the undesirable features of the game, convert antagonists to supporters, and raise the standard of army polo.

What the World War Did for Cavalry

BY

Major GEORGE S. PATTON, Jr., Third Cavalry

ALTHOUGH much progress has been made since our ideas of the tactics of dismounted action were epitomized in the command "To fight on foot," we are still very far from being proficient in the art of handling men in the presence of the enemy.

Colonel Sir Thomas Cunningham, while an instructor at the A. E. F. Staff College, said, in a lecture: "The characteristic of war is its constant change of characteristic." An incessant change of means to attain unalterable ends is always going on; we must take care not to let these sundry means loom with undue eminence in the perspective of our minds; for, since the beginning, there has been an unending cycle of them, and for each its advocates have claimed adoption as the sole solution of successful war. Yet the record of all history shows that the unchanging end has been, is, and probably ever will be this: predominant force of the right sort, at the right place, at the right time; or, as Forrest is credited with putting it, "Getting there fust with the mostest men."

Predominant force has been effected by the phalanx of Greece, the legions of Rome, the columns of Napoleon, by walls and ditches, wire and machine-guns, artillery and tanks, and countless other means, successful or not, according as they were applied at the right place at the critical moment.

We, as subordinates, have little choice in the selection of our force. So far as it is concerned, our chief responsibility rests in conserving its magnitude by avoiding dispersion and waste. But we are deeply interested with the place and time of its application. A mistake of yards or minutes in these respects may blight our career and butcher our men. Hence the vital necessity of mastering, in as complete a manner as possible, the mechanism of its application—orders, maps, and tactics.

While I do not hold with those who consider the World War as the sealed pattern of all future efforts to maintain peace, it is, nevertheless, our most recent source of information, and the tactical tendencies shown will most certainly color to a considerable degree our initial efforts in the next war.

As soon as the first battle of the Marne was won, the World War became a special case, due principally, in my opinion, to two reasons: Fixed flanks, which prevented maneuver, and the splendid rail and road net on both sides, which permitted a very heavy concentration of men and a relatively easy ammunition supply. Without these good roads and short hauls, it would have

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been impossible to have fed and supplied the vast armies, and the war would have taken a different course.

Predominant force, after the Marne, first appeared in the well sited and constructed German trenches. This was countered by increased expenditure of artillery ammunition. The single line was pierced only to again have force desert the guns and appear in concentrated reserves for the counter-attack. More and heavier guns adjusted the balance, only to again have it disrupted by the defense in depth with machine-guns. This was answered by the *tank* and countered by more elastic defense, with greater depth, and we were back, almost, to pre-Marne conditions of open warfare; but with many more and complicated engines of destruction and excessive potentialities in guns, ammunition, airplanes, and accurate intelligence—excessive, that is, in comparison with other possible theaters of war—and all due to the *roads*.

So much for a hurried survey of what has occurred. Now, to safeguard our perspective of the relative importance of these happenings, let us analyze certain features which are bound to crop up in the future with undue emphasis, since they have been grasped by the popular mind and have filled the writings of many thoughtless critics and historians, both civil and military.

The restricted area, long deadlock, and vast resources permitted the employment of masses of guns and ammunition which probably, during our lifetime, cannot be duplicated, certainly not in any other theater of operations. The great results, apparent and real, accomplished by these guns has so impressed the majority of people that they talk of future wars as gun wars. To me, all that is necessary to dispel such dreams, or at least limit their sites to western Europe, is a ten-mile drive along country roads in any State of the Union, except perhaps a favored half dozen along its coasts.

Tactics based on a crushing artillery are, then, impossible except in one place. But, even where roads permit its use in mass, the effect of artillery alone is negative, so far as offensive victory is concerned. Sufficient shells concentrated at the right time and place will, as at Rheims, stop any attack; but all the artillery ever built cannot defeat an enemy unaided; for that the personal touch of the infantry (with the bayonet) is needed.

The guns are the greatest auxiliary, but only that. Infantry without them cannot beat infantry with them. The great range of the present gun has helped both the attack and the defense by making concentrations of great density possible at widely different places from the same gun positions. The same increased range has made it possible to place the artillery in depth, which in turn has made turning movements less deadly and more expensive.

Still, guns in moderation or in excess will not win a war. And the more open the war, the more uncivilized the country where it is fought, the less will they affect the issue; for in war of movement there will be less guns, less time to bring up ammunition, less time to hide batteries. Airplanes will locate them more easily, and they will have to use most of their limited ammunition supply

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shooting at each other and less of it shooting infantry. Get all the guns you can, and then steal or otherwise procure all the shells possible, but don't deceive yourselves with fancied zero hours and barrages.

Another feature resulting from the war, and which also has left its mark, is the evolution of the *specialist*.

His birth is the result of an unholy union between trench warfare and quick training. Fighting in trenches was more or less stereotyped; hence men apt at bombing, shooting rifle grenades, using automatic rifles, etc., had time and opportunity to ride their hobbies. Further, it was easier and quicker to make a good grenade-thrower than a good soldier. Time pressed, so one-sided men were evolved who knew little and cared less for anything but their one death-dealing stunt. But the evil did not stop here; these one-idea gentry could be more quickly produced by instructors of a like ilk. These instructors and their pupils assembled in schools, with the result that unit commanders did not train their men, did not learn to know them; leadership suffered, and, as one drink leads to another, so the evil grew. The only way to fight such collections of specialists was to devise "set-piece" attacks, where each did his little stunt in his little way. This made necessary voluminous orders defining in detail the littlest operation, and in consequence taking all initiative from the fighting officers. All that was left to them was to set heroic examples; and this they did.

Now, so long as the specialists could ply their sundry trades behind the barrage and scavenge in the wake of the shells, they were efficient; but when they either lost the barrage or progressed beyond the range of the guns, they were lost. Untutored courage was useless in the face of educated bullets; so when the barrage was gone, officers and men felt naked and at a loss. They had no confidence in the rifle which they had never used; for confidence is the result of habit. Fire and movement, as taught by the Field Service Regulations, were forgotten or never learned.

Our own men, thanks to the genius of General Pershing, were less troubled by the specialist disease than were our allies; but, due to lack of time, many of ours were not, and could not have been, well-rounded open-war soldiers.

Now, the moral of this story of the specialist is this: The combat officer must be the combat instructor of his own men; not only must he know his own tactics, but he must know how to use the various instruments with which his unit is equipped to ply its trade, and he must know each better than any of his men. Further than this, he must have thought and practiced the use of his complicated instrument, so that it plays equally well under his hand the simple one-step of the set-piece attack or the complicated tango of the open-war fight. He must *think, teach, and practice* the tactics of his arm.

Still another development of the war, and one from which we shall surely hear in the future, was the enthusiast of the special arm—the man who would either bomb, gas, or squash the enemy into oblivion, according as he belonged to the Air, Gas, or Tank Service. All these men, and I was one of them, were

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right within limits; only they were overconfident of the effectiveness of their favorite weapon. In the future there will be many more such, and we must accept all they say and give them a trial, for some may be right; but we must not plan our battles on the strength of what they think they will do until we have more than oral proof.

Whether we or the Germans first realized the futility of trench warfare is open to discussion. In the winter of 1917 German and American infantry practiced open-war formations, while the rest of the world still clung to trenches. But, whoever first originated the idea, there is no doubt that the Germans first practiced it, and 1918 saw in its colossal struggles the results of that training.

First, in Artois, in Flanders, and in the first phase of the 1918 Marne, the mighty German attacks met with great success. Here the time and place of the attacks were not so much a surprise as were the methods used in pressing them.

Next, east of Rheims a similar great attack was a complete failure, and again due to surprise as to method; but this time as to method of defense by the French under Gouraud.

Followed an allied attack south of Soissons, using open-war methods, where a complete success was prevented by the fact that the attack was not a surprise.

Then came the British attack with tanks, on a limited front, at Villers Bretonneux, with complete success, as a result of surprise as to both method, time, and locality. And finally our great surprise attack in the Meuse-Argonne.

The outstanding tactical features of all these great battles were, first, open-war methods, and, second, surprise, made possible by secrecy and deception. Notice that all three of these features are as old as war.

In the Rheims battle prisoners captured the day before gave exact data as to the time and place of launching the attack, so that the resulting victory was an example of good tactical dispositions combined with peculiarly exact knowledge. The outstanding features of this momentous success were the following: The abandoning of the outpost zone and the filling of the dugouts with mustard gas; the placing of sections of determined infantry along what would have normally been the line of resistance of the outpost zone. These sections were in strong points from 350 to 450 yards apart and were well supplied with machine-guns; the S. O. S. barrage was placed to fall both between and beyond the strong points. Finally, the excellent French counter-preparation, which, due to the prisoners above mentioned, fell in great density, at the exact time and place desired. This counter-preparation is a fine example of the results obtainable from a mass of guns whose collection was made possible by the European road system.

Little of interest in purely cavalry tactics is at present available as a result of the World War in the west, although details of the defense of the Messines sector by Gough's cavalry between the forces of General Haig and General Paltenev, in November, 1914, will show splendid cavalry work. Yet, even with

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the locking of armies in the west and the total absence of flanks, there were chances for cavalry. High authority is of the opinion that the German failure to use their mounted arm at Artois and on the Marne probably cost them, if not decisive, at least great strategic, successes.

In Russia and under Allenby, cavalry was as important as ever in its history. In Palestine alone there were seventeen mounted charges against infantry in position, only one of which was a failure.

A general survey of the tactical tendencies at the close of the World War seems to me to point to greater, and not lessened, usefulness and importance for cavalry. The necessity, due to air observation, for most marches of concentration being made at night adds vastly to the destructive power of the mounted man, because charges with the saber or pistol or surprise fire by machine rifles will be terribly effective and most difficult to prevent.

True, no such operations took place in the west; but this is accounted for by the lack of flanks and by continuous wire. In the Civil War, on the other hand, Mosby so operated against the Union wagon trains with great success and almost complete immunity. That he did not do so against columns of infantry or guns is due to the fact that in the Civil War marches by these arms at night were seldom necessary and hence not indulged in.

The machine-gun and automatic rifle, which at one time we considered so prejudicial to our usefulness, have in fact made us more effective. They give us the fire power dismounted which we lacked before.

Our present effort must be to study using these weapons as pivots of maneuver—that is, to use their fire to pin the enemy to the ground while the mounted elements use their mobility to attack the flanks or rear of the enemy so held. I do not believe that such encircling attacks will invariably be made mounted, but the use of the horse for speedy transportation will make their prompt and judicious application possible.

In this connection the cavalryman must be careful to differentiate between his action dismounted and that used by the infantry. The present infantry attack is the most deadly and powerful operation developed in the long school of war; but the very immensity of this power makes the speed of its application somewhat slow. To progressively develop its intense fire-power and consummate it with the final resort to the steel, requires a relatively deep formation; and since the man on foot, unlike the horse, has but one rate of speed, it takes time to get the final rearward elements into action. Further, to secure this depth, great man-power is of necessity required.

The cavalry, on the other hand, both because of its organization and the necessity of caring for its led horses, which, due to the menace of enemy airplanes, will almost always have to be kept mobile, cannot develop the man-power necessary for an attack, along infantry lines, on anything like an appropriate front, except in very special cases, where great bodies of horsemen are available; and even here only peculiar circumstances of terrain or tactical neces-

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sity would justify the cavalry in making a long dismounted attack on the principle that it is foolish to batter down a door if a window is quickly available for entry.

Since, then, the time allowable for our dismounted action will always be short, we must study to gain effect for it by surprise, by an advantageous selection of the direction of attack, and by the prompt development of maximum fire-power. In other words, we must make our maximum deployment early, start it at short range by the use of cover and mobility, and rush it to a conclusion, holding out only sufficient supports to give the impetus for the final charge.

Clearly, such tactics will be difficult in very open country, where distant observation will prevent the employment of the mounted encircling movements on which such an attack is predicated.

These considerations lead to the enunciation of a rather revolutionary theory as to what is *good cavalry country*. We have for years been told that open, unfenced pasture land was "ideal cavalry country"; but I believe that enough has been shown here to prove that such is no longer the case. Closed country, preferably wooded, is what we want for the cavalry. When such conditions permit cavalry to launch its attack close to the enemy, by surprise, it will be hard to stop, mounted or dismounted.

The foregoing remarks might give rise to the opinion that the usefulness of cavalry will be limited by the necessity for special country peculiar to its own needs. This would be true were it not for the fact that the increased importance of the airplane will probably make all arms seek similar country. Certainly, open prairies, where every camp, bivouac, and line of supply will be open to the ever-growing menace of air bombardment, where every movement will be seen and reported, make it seem probable that future armies will in war, at least, eschew billiard-table country, however pleasant it may be for bulletless maneuvers. Speaking generally, then, cavalry tactics seem to simplify themselves into the following:

(a) Delaying or harassing action against infantry.

To be effected by long-range fire of automatic weapons, and offensive by counter-attacks by mounted mobility against flanks and rear; these last to be made by day if cover permits, and, failing such cover, by night.

(b) Attacks against flanks or thinly held sectors.

To be effected by methods similar to (a). It should be noted that in delaying actions by cavalry the essence of success lies in the use of numerous positions for short actions rather than in the strong resistance in favorable localities which the slower rate of infantry makes necessary.

(c) Actions against enemy cavalry—*always offensive*.

This is to be effected by the use of the fire of automatic weapons as a point of rest around which the mounted action pivots, the final attack being *mounted*

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against the *enemy* if he is also mounted, and against his led horses if he is dismounted; for the cavalryman who dismounts in the face of a mounted opponent gives his birthright for a mess of pottage; he sacrifices his mobility to lack of determination and assumes the defensive without hope of crippling his agile enemy.

When mounted action is used in conjunction with fire action, as above, every effort must be made to have the charge at right angles to the direction of fire. The guns must keep in action till the lines meet. This requires good ground observation.

(d) Action against enemy lines of communication.

To be executed mounted and by surprise, effected either by cover or by night.

(e) Actions by patrols.

(f) Actions against strong positions, where either cover or obstacles prevent maneuver.

To be effected dismounted by adopting a formation as near as possible to that used by the infantry; that is, by deploying troops abreast with platoons in column to form the successive waves, and attaching the machine rifles to the rifle platoon. This will absolutely immobilize the troops, but circumstances are possible where such a thing will be necessary. If it occurs, cavalry must show the same heroic determination that infantry does, and close, using the pistol in place of the bayonet.

Against the Turks, troops of the Desert Mounted Corps also attacked strong positions, unwired trenches and batteries mounted, using covering fire from machine-guns and horse artillery to assist their advance. As much as 3,000 yards were covered in such attacks. The formation for the advance was line of platoon columns with wide intervals. The troops in each squadron followed one another at 100 yards' distance. The gait during all the war was a trot or gallop, depending on the condition of the horses. In any case, the final closing was at a charge. In the attack against trenches, the first line jumped them and went on against the supports; the second line jumped the trenches and dismounted, turning the horses loose, mopping up the trenches with the saber; the third line assisted. The losses sustained by the mounted men were small and the killed among the enemy with the saber very large. The *point* was used exclusively.

It now remains to discuss the tactics of the mounted charge. To my mind, this is a very simple operation, since tactics, under such circumstances, will be lacking, just as they apparently are in the bayonet charge.

For, though the preliminaries to the bayonet charge involve much shooting and crawling and rushing, the charge itself is simply a blind stampede of furious and exhausted men, initiated on the spot by a few brave spirits who start going and are followed pell-mell by the rest. Unless the enemy is so

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situated that he cannot get away, he departs before the bayonets ever reach him. At least that is how I have pictured it, how I have heard it described, and how I once saw it enacted by about twenty Americans against a group of machine-guns.

So, with the mounted charge, there is much searching for cover, much maneuvering for position, some trotting in column; but when the golden moment comes, there will be simply a rush, the faster the better, and unless, as in the case of the bayonet charge, the enemy cannot get away, he will never stop to meet you; his wounded will be punctured in the back.

The bayonet charge and the saber charge are the highest physical demonstration of moral victory. The fierce frenzy of hate and determination flashing from the bloodshot eyes squinting behind the glittering steel is what wins. Get as close as you can to the objective unseen or helped by covering fire, and then *charge* in line, in column, or in mass; it makes no difference. Such an attack will no more resemble the majestic charge of Murat's horsemen than did the blind rush of the twenty doughboys simulate the advance of the Old Guard at Waterloo. It will generally be conducted by small bodies, platoons, troops, or, at most, squadrons. Remember that there is nothing too good for the man who brings off a successful saber charge; and though 16 to 1 was fatal in 1896, Palestine* proved that it will be the ratio of your success when you give the war-cry of the cavalry: "*Charge saber!*"

* According to Colonel Prestey ("The Desert Mounted Corps"), there were 32 successful and two unsuccessful cavalry charges in Palestine.



The First Regiment of Cavalry, United States Army

(Continued from the January Number)

1896 to 1922

In May, 1895, Headquarters, Band, Troops C, F, G, K, L, and M were transferred to Fort Riley, Kans., for station; Troop D from Fort Apache to Fort Reno, O. T., in September, 1895; Troop B from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Reno, O. T., and Troops E and H from Fort Grant to Fort Sill, O. T., in October, 1895.

Troop A left Fort Stanton, N. M., and took station at Fort Huachuca, A. T., in January, 1896; Troops C and G left Fort Riley, Kans., taking station at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in August, 1896, and Troop I left Fort Bayard, N. M., taking station at Fort Huachuca, A. T., in November, 1896.

Troops B and D were in summer encampment at Fort Gibson, I. T., during September and October, 1896, and Troop H at Eaglehart Springs, O. T., during October, 1896.

During 1896 and 1897 Troops A and I were engaged in numerous scouts against hostile Indians and reconnoitering the international boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

Troop B left Fort Reno, O. T., in February, 1897, and established camp near Hayden, I. T., preserving order during disbursement of funds to Cherokee freedmen. Payment being transferred to Fort Gibson, I. T., the troop proceeded to that camp in April, 1897, remaining until August, when it was relieved by Troop D, which remained on this duty until December, 1897, when it returned to Fort Reno, O. T.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in April, 1898, the troops of the regiment assembled at Chickamauga Park, Ga., with Colonel A. K. Arnold in command. In May the regiment moved to Lakeland, Fla., preparatory to the invasion of Cuba. Colonel Arnold was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers and Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Viele assumed command of the regiment. On June 7 Headquarters, the Band, the First Squadron (Troops A, B, G, and K), and the Second Squadron (Troops C, D, E, and I), all dismounted, embarked at Tampa on the transport *Leona* for Cuba. The following officers were with the regiment: Lieutenant-Colonel Viele, Majors J. M. Bell and A. G. Forse, Captains T. T. Knox, H. E. Tutherly, R. P. P. Wain-

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wright, J. G. Galbraith, W. C. Brown, First Lieutenants J. F. R. Landis, G. W. Goode, G. L. Byram, P. E. Traub, E. S. Wright, W. C. Rivers, J. D. L. Hartman, C. Overton, M. F. Davis, Second Lieutenants R. C. Williams, W. M. Whitman, H. D. Berkeley, N. A. Kirkpatrick, C. McK. Saltzman, and H. C. Smither.

Leaving Port Tampa on the 13th, the ship arrived off Daiquiri, Cuba, June 22, and the troops disembarked the next day.

On the afternoon of the 23d the First Squadron (Major Bell commanding) left Daiquiri and marched until 11 o'clock p. m., then bivouacked until 3 o'clock a. m., when march was resumed. Siboney was reached at 5 o'clock a. m., where the squadron joined forces with a squadron of the 10th Cavalry and the 1st Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders). The troops took different routes, advancing against and capturing Las Guasimas Ridge on the morning of June 24. This was the first land action, leading to the Battle of Santiago. The First Squadron sustained a loss of seven enlisted men killed, while three officers (Major Bell, Captain Knox, and Lieutenant Byram) and five enlisted men were wounded. The Spaniards retreated from their position to the next line of works, at San Juan.

The 1st Cavalry, the 10th Cavalry, and the 1st Volunteer Cavalry formed the Second Brigade, Cavalry Division, 5th Army Corps, commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood, the division by General Joseph Wheeler. July 1, 1898, Colonel Viele, with Headquarters, Band, and the two squadrons, after acting as a support to Captain Grimes' Battery at El Pozo, engaged in the battle for the possession of Kettle Hill and San Juan Ridge. In this hotly contested fight the regiment lost Major Forse and 12 enlisted men killed and 44 enlisted men wounded. Six of the wounded died later. First Lieutenant A. L. Mills, 1st Cavalry, captain and adjutant of volunteers, was also wounded in this engagement. On July 2 the regiment was in position near San Juan Fort, moving that evening to a new position, two men being wounded.

Santiago was bombarded July 10th and 11th and the city surrendered the 17th. The regiment remained in its trenches until the 18th, when it went into camp northeast of Santiago (Camp Hamilton). On August 7th the regiment embarked on the transport *Matteawan*, sailing for home on the 8th. Montauk, Long Island, was reached August 15 and the command went into the detention camp. A detachment of recruits from Fort McPherson, Georgia, had preceded the regiment to this camp and had constructed it. Troops F, H, L, and M, with horses and baggage, reported from Lakeland, Fla., and the regiment was once more united. Owing to the hardships of the campaign, 32 died from disease contracted in line of duty, making a total loss of three officers and 55 enlisted men.

The regiment left Montauk September 28, without horses, for stations in the Department of Dakota. Headquarters, Band, Troops A, B, I, and L went

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to Fort Riley, Kans.; Troop C to Fort Robinson, Nebr.; D to Fort Yates, N. Dak.; E to Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F to Fort Keogh, Mont.; G and M to Fort Meade, S. Dak., and K to Fort Niobrara, Nebr. Troop H went to Fort Sill, Okla., remaining there until December 31, 1898, when it proceeded to Fort Meade, S. Dak.

In January, 1899, Headquarters, Band, Troops A, B, and L changed station to Fort Robinson and Troop I to Fort Meade. Troops A and L left Fort Robinson in May for duty, preserving order among turbulent striking miners in the Cœur d'Alene Mountains of Idaho. In June Troop B changed station from Fort Robinson to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Troop M from Fort Meade to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and Headquarters and Band from Fort Robinson to Fort Meade. Troops A and L were relieved from duty in the Cœur d'Alene District and returned to Fort Robinson, Nebr., and Fort Logan, respectively—the former in November, 1899, and the latter in June, 1900. Troop G changed station in June, 1900, from Fort Meade, S. Dak., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

The "Boxer Rebellion" in China assumed such grave proportions during the year 1900 that nearly all the powerful governments sent troops to Peking to rescue their diplomatic representatives, who were besieged by the Boxer troops. In July of that year Headquarters, Band, and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M received orders to proceed to Seattle, Wash., with a view of embarking for service in the Orient, and for a couple of weeks this command was encamped near Fort Lawton, Wash. The following officers were with the command: Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Lebo, Majors A. Smith and F. K. Ward, Captains P. S. Bomus, F. A. Edwards, J. Pitcher, J. G. Galbraith, O. J. Brown, First Lieutenants P. E. Traub, E. S. Wright, J. D. L. Hartman, M. F. Davis, S. B. Arnold, W. Yates, J. W. Craig, H. D. Berkeley, Second Lieutenants C. S. Babcock, F. Lee, Jr., E. A. Hickman, J. D. Tilford, R. S. Fitch, and S. R. Gleaves.

The men were embarked on the transport *Garonne* August 6, and the horses on the *Pak Ling*, under Lieutenants Hickman and Tilford. The *Garonne* sailed August 7, arriving at Nagasaki, Japan, via the Inland Sea, August 30, 1900. Here the news of the capture of Peking by the Allied armies was received, and, much to every one's disappointment, orders were changed, sending the command to the Philippine Islands for duty instead of China. Manila, P. I., was reached September 7, 1900, just in time to escape a severe typhoon.

The *Pak Ling* unloaded the animals for a short rest at Kobe, Japan. This ship passed through the typhoon with but small loss in animals. Great credit is due the officers and men on board for the excellent care taken of the animals during this storm, and the fine condition of all the horses when unloaded showed that systematic care had been taken of them throughout the voyage.

The *Garonne* and the *Pak Ling* arrived September 11 off Batangas, and here the troops disembarked, as follows: Headquarters, Band, Troops I and L,

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for station in Batangas; Troop B, for Santo Tomas; Troop K, for Bauan; Troop M, for Lipa, and Troop D, for San Juan de Boc Boc. On September 20 the transports sailed for Lobo, and here, on the 21st and 22d, Troops A and C (Major Allen Smith commanding) were unloaded. Troop A went into camp in the town of Lobo, Troop C remaining in camp on the beach.

PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION

Having settled in their new stations after relieving the volunteers stationed in the province, the troops immediately commenced active scouting. Troop M engaged insurgents October 18, 1900, at Balete and dispersed them, and October 23 at Ibaan, defeating and pursuing them. October 29 a detachment of Troop C returning from Batangas was attacked at San Isidro. The detachment repulsed the insurgents and drove them from their position.

November 27 a detachment of Troop D encountered insurgents near Rosario. November 29 a detachment of Troop C returning from Batangas engaged insurgents. Chief Packer Welsh, 1st Cavalry Pack Train, died next day from wounds received in this engagement. On the same day Lieutenants Craig and Tilford, with Troop D, recaptured a boat with stores for San Juan de Boc Boc which had been previously taken by bolomen.

On December 8 a detachment of Troop M engaged a force of 200 insurgents on Boot Peninsula, Lake Taal, dispersing them in a running fight of two and a half hours' duration. Four insurgents were killed and three captured. The detachment lost one man killed.

In January, 1901, Troops A, C, and L were transferred to Tayabas Province, Troop A taking station at Lucban and Troops C and L at Tayabas. Troop L furnished a detachment for garrison at Pagbilao. In March Troop C marched to Lucena for station. The early part of 1901 was a period of almost daily or nightly scouts for the troops, which suffered exceedingly from exposure to the heavy rains and the burning sun, the sick list being large from this time on. During the year numbers of the insurgents surrendered, this being of almost daily occurrence.

February 1 Troop I, under Lieutenant Lee, struck an outpost of insurgents at Japanol, dispersing them and wounding one. On the 12th the same troop engaged about 225 insurgents in the mountains east of Batangas, driving them from their position and inflicting casualties. Natives reported that 25 of the insurgents were wounded.

April 19 a detachment of Troop D was attacked near Sariaya. The insurgents were driven off by the detachment, which then pursued them. April 27 Lieutenants Craig and Tilford, with a detachment of Troop D, surprised insurgents fifteen miles from San Juan de Boc Boc and captured four, adding three to this bag three days later. May 5 Lieutenant Hartman, with Troop K, engaged about 250 insurgents at Mount Solo and drove them from three separate

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positions, killing one and capturing three. May 20 Captain Hartman, with a detachment of Troop K, destroyed a cuartel on Mount Durango. They were fired on by about 100 of Colonel Cabrera's command, which they then drove from two successive positions and followed several miles. One insurgent was wounded and three captured. May 26 Captain Davis, Lieutenants Babcock and Hickman, with Troops C and L, struck insurgents in Puas Valley, and after two short engagements followed them into the mountains. One man of Troop C was wounded. June 14 Lieutenant Hickman, with a detachment of Troop L, surrounded Barrio Bamlad and captured Major Crispo Ella and two insurgents. This apparently insignificant capture led to information which resulted in securing a large number of rifles from supposedly peaceful Filipinos.

June 19 and 20 Lieutenants Lee and Fitch, with detachments of Troops I and K, engaged insurgents at Talumpo. June 26 Captain Craig, with a detachment of Troop D, was attacked near San Juan de Boc Boc. They pursued the attacking band during the following two days. July 24 Lieutenant Hickman received the surrender of Lieutenant-Colonel Zurbano with part of his forces. The next day the remainder surrendered, making a total of 1,170 who surrendered and took the oath of allegiance. July 26 Captain Hartman and Lieutenants Fitch and Graham, with a detachment of Troop K, captured 34 insurgents of the "Flying Column of Bauan," together with Captain Magbohoss, commanding. August 6 Captain O. J. Brown and Lieutenant Munro, with Troops C and M, engaged insurgents at Mount Niaga, near Lobo, and drove them into the mountains in a fight of six hours' duration. One man of Troop M was killed.

Troop D changed station in September from San Juan de Boc Boc to Batangas. October 22, on Mount Maquiling, Lieutenant Gleaves, with a detachment of Troop B, surprised and captured one major, one captain, and three followers.

November 12 Captain Hartman, at Bauan, learning of the proximity of about 400 insurgents, left with Lieutenant Enos and 50 men of Troop K on the Taal road to engage them. Proceeding cautiously, it was discovered that the insurgents had prepared an ambush where the road ran through a cut about a mile from town. Instead of marching into the trap, the troop made a detour and surprised the insurgents by a volley which enfiladed their lines. After a fight lasting about 30 minutes the enemy retreated in disorder, leaving two prisoners in the hands of the troop. While the fight was in progress Captain Hartman received a message from the adjutant at Bauan informing him that Lieutenant Tilford, with Troop D, was on the way to reinforce him, and that *Mrs. Hartman was watching the fight from the high church tower.* The insurgents had 35 killed and later reports indicated that their total loss in killed and wounded was about 100. About half of these insurgents were armed with rifles, the remainder with bolos. Two men of Troop K were wounded. This engagement ended the insurrection in the vicinity of Bauan.

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November 19 Lieutenant P. W. Arnold, with Lieutenant Enos and a detachment of Troop K, surprised an outpost at Munting Tubig. One insurgent was wounded. December 16 Lieutenant Moseley, with a detachment of Troop I, struck a band of about 125 insurgents at San Isidro, killing seven and pursuing the remainder into the mountains. December 19 Lieutenant Tilford, with a detachment of Troop D, located a cuartel on Mount Bonai, killed 17 insurgents, wounded one, and captured two.

In August, 1901, Troop F was relieved from duty at Fort Keogh, Mont., and proceeded to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for station, and in November Troop H left Fort Meade, S. Dak., and took station at Fort Keogh.

From January to April 18, 1902, the troops of the First and Third Squadrons in the Philippines, with Colonel Wells commanding the column, were in the field constantly in General Bell's various expeditions after Malvar. This period was characterized by the many surrenders of men and arms of the insurgents and the large amount of food supplies taken. During the period of the reconcentration, food supplies for the people were distributed by the regiment from Batangas for the major part of the province.

March 1, 1902, Lieutenant Fitch, with a detachment of Troop D, captured four armed soldiers at Barrio Tubig. March 15 Lieutenant Gleaves, with a detachment of Troop B, struck insurgents on Mount Maquiling, killing four and capturing two, one of whom was an officer. Again, on March 18, the same detachment effected a second surprise on Mount Maquiling, killing four and wounding one. On March 23 a detachment of Troop I captured Commandante Domingo Mertija, one lieutenant and one follower, with a quantity of arms. Numerous scouts not chronicled here were made, resulting in the surrender or capture of insurgents and arms. With the surrender of Malvar active operations in Batangas ceased.

In April, 1902, Troop A changed station from Lucban to Batangas, and Troop M from Lipa to Balayan. In May Troop L took station at Taal from Tayabas, and in September Troop C left Lucena and took station at Balayan. The Second Squadron having been detailed for service in the Philippines, Troop H left Fort Keogh, Mont., in June; Troop E left Fort Washakie, Wyo., and Troops F and G left Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., in August, 1902, and proceeded to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. August 16, 1902, the squadron left San Francisco on the transport *Sumner*, arriving at Nagasaki, Japan, September 9, and at Manila September 16. Troops G and H left Manila on the transport *Legaspi* and took station at Neuva Caceres, Ambos Camarines. Troops E and F proceeded from Manila on the *Sumner* to San Joaquin, Iloilo, in October.

In February, 1903, Troops E and F changed station to Camp Jossman, Guimaras. Headquarters, Band, and Third Squadron, having been relieved from duty in the Islands, boarded the transport *Proteus* May 2, 1903, for

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transfer to Manila. On May 12 they sailed on the transport *Sheridan* for the United States, arriving at San Francisco June 6. A few days later they proceeded to their new stations in the Department of Texas. Headquarters, Band, and Troops I, K, and L took station at Fort Clark, Texas, and Troop M at Fort Sam Houston.

Troop B changed station from Taal to Batangas in June, 1903. The First Squadron was relieved from duty in the Philippines in August, 1903, and on August 1 Troops A, B, C and D commenced the movement to Manila, from which port they sailed on the transport *Sherman*, arriving at San Francisco September 17. They proceeded to Fort Sam Houston for station, relieving Troop M, which joined the Third Squadron at Fort Clark October 1.

Troops G and H were relieved from duty at Neuva Caceres and took station at Pasay Garrison, Manila, in August, 1903. The Second Squadron was relieved from duty in the Philippines and proceeded on the transport *Sheridan* to San Francisco, arriving October 10, 1903. They were transferred by rail to Fort Clark, Texas, where they took station October 23.

The Band was on duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition during the month of June, 1904. The First and Third Squadrons changed stations, by marching, September, 1904, the First Squadron arriving at Fort Clark and the Third Squadron at Fort Sam Houston. The Second and Third Squadrons changed stations, by marching, in October, 1905. The Third Squadron arrived at Fort Clark October 27, and the Second Squadron at Fort Sam Houston on the 28th.

In May, 1906, the regiment left the Department of Texas for temporary duty at San Francisco, Calif., in relief work incident to the great earthquake and fire. It was on duty in charge of relief stations, as sanitary police and in charge of camps, until relieved in June. The regiment, except Troop K, marched to Austin, Texas, in July, 1906, and participated in the camp of instruction near that place, returning in September, 1906, to its proper stations. The Second Squadron was on duty with the Texas National Guard at Camp Mabry, near Austin, Texas, from July 19 to July 27, 1907, proceeding from Fort Sam Houston and returning by marching, a total distance of 166 miles. Troops A and M, with a detachment of 35 men from troops at Fort Clark, Texas, left that post July 17 and marched to Leon Springs, Texas, a distance of 165 miles, arriving July 23. They remained here until August 6, on duty during the Southwestern competitions, and then made the return march to Fort Sam Houston, covering 158 miles. Troop B was engaged in mapping the country in the vicinity of Del Rio and Eagle Pass, Texas, and in observing the Rio Grande border, from August 20 to October 1, when it was relieved by Troop I. The latter troop was relieved from this duty October 25.

November 30 the regiment, except Troops D, H, and I, commenced the movement to San Francisco, where it embarked December 4 on the transport

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Thomas, en route to the Philippine Islands. The regiment reached Manila January 2, 1908, and proceeded to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for station, relieving the 3d Cavalry. Troops D, H, and I were relieved from duty in the Department of Texas February 28, and, proceeding to San Francisco, embarked on the transport *Thomas* and sailed March 5 for Manila. The squadron arrived in the Islands and took station at Camp Stotsenburg April 5.

The regiment remained at Camp Stotsenburg for a two-year tour of service unmarked by unusual incident, and January 15, 1910, it embarked at Manila on the transport *Logan* and sailed for San Francisco, via Nagasaki, Japan, and Honolulu, H. T. The regiment arrived at San Francisco February 12, and the First Squadron and Troops K and M took station at the Presidio of San Francisco the same day. Headquarters, Band, and the Second Squadron arrived at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., February 16 for station. Troops I and K arrived at Boise Barracks, Idaho, for station on the same day.

Troops D and K left the Presidio of San Francisco April 21 for duty at Yosemite National Park, from May 4 to November 1, when they returned to their proper stations by marching. Troop A left the Presidio of San Francisco May 14, for duty in the Sequoia National Park from May 31 to September 15, when it returned to its station by marching. The Band, Machine-Gun Platoon, and Troop G participated in the military tournament at Tacoma, Wash., from July 24 to 31. Headquarters, Troops E, F, and H left Fort Walla Walla by rail July 29, to participate in the maneuvers at Camp Cosgrove, American Lake, Wash., where they were joined July 31 by the Band, the Machine-Gun Platoon, and Troop G. Upon the termination of their duty at this camp, the troops proceeded to Spray's Lake, Wash., for target practice.

During the absence of the regular garrison, Fort Walla Walla was garrisoned by Troop I, from Boise Barracks. Troop H and detachments from Troops D and K were engaged in fighting forest fires in August and September. The squadron returned to Fort Walla Walla from Spray's Lake September 10, and on the 24th, together with the Machine-Gun Platoon, left the post by rail for station at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Fort Walla Walla was abandoned September 27 and Headquarters and the Band left for Boise Barracks for station. Troop M changed station from the Presidio of San Francisco to Fort Du Chesue, Utah, where they arrived October 1.

The most of the regiment was engaged during the spring and summer of 1911 in guarding the Mexican border line, while the revolution was in progress in Mexico against the Diaz government. The troops patrolled the Arizona border from New Mexico to Calexico, Calif. Troop A was stationed at Yuma from February 5 to April 26. Troop B was at Nogales, Ariz., from February 5 to April 25, and at Yuma from April 26 to July 14. Troop C was at Calexico, Calif., from February 5 to April 27, and Troop D at Tucson, Ariz., from February 5 to April 16.

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Headquarters, Band, Troops I, K, and L left Boise Barracks, Idaho, March 9 for duty on the Mexican border, taking station as follows: Headquarters, Band, and Troop L at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Troop I at San Bernadino and Lang's Ranch, Ariz., and Troop K at Douglas, Ariz. April 15 Troop L left Fort Huachuca and marched to Douglas, arriving the following day, and was joined by Troop D from Tucson the same day. During the engagement at Agua Prieta, Mexico, Troops D, K, and L were actively engaged in preventing violations of the neutrality laws and keeping the combatants on Mexican territory.

April 25, 26, and 27 Headquarters, Band, and Troops K and L changed station to Calexico, Calif. May 10 Troops C and D left the Presidio of San Francisco, by marching, for duty in the Yosemite National Park. They marched 305 miles, arriving May 22. Troop A left Yuma, Ariz., and arrived at the Presidio of San Francisco, April 29. May 16 this troop marched to Camp Sequoia, arriving June 2.

Troop B left Yuma July 14 by rail to General Grant National Park, taking station there July 18. Troop C arrived at Presidio of San Francisco from Calexico April 29. Troop D arrived at the same station from Douglas April 25.

Headquarters and Band and Troops K and L were relieved from duty at Calexico, Calif., on July 14, and proceeded by rail to Lemon Cove, Sequoia National Park. Troops I and B arrived at the same time, Troop B taking station at General Grant National Park and Troop I joining Headquarters and Band at Kaweah, Calif. On account of lack of forage at Kaweah, the command marched overland to the Presidio of San Francisco, Troop B joining at Fresno. Headquarters and Band took station at the Presidio and Troops I, K, and L left by rail for their proper station at Boise Barracks, Idaho, joining that post August 24, 1911. Troop M was relieved from duty at Fort Du Chesne and took station at Boise Barracks September 18. Troop A rejoined at the Presidio from Camp Sequoia, by marching, arriving September 28. Troops C and D rejoined from duty in the Yosemite November 9 by marching. The Second Squadron remained at their station throughout the year, furnishing the necessary details for outpost duty in the Yellowstone National Park.

The Third Squadron left Boise Barracks February 14, 1913, by rail for station at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif. Troop C left the Presidio of San Francisco May 14, by marching, for duty in the Sequoia National Park during the summer months. It rejoined its proper station September 11. Troops A and B left the Presidio of San Francisco April 18, by marching, for duty in the Yosemite during the summer months. They rejoined their proper station November 8. Troop I was on temporary duty at Calexico, Calif., during September, October, and November, 1913, for enforcement of neutrality laws. Headquarters changed station from Presidio of San Francisco to Presidio of Monterey December 10, 1913. The Band and First Squadron followed on the 14th.

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January 1, 1914, the stations of the troops of the regiment were as follows: Headquarters, Band, and First and Third Squadrons at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif.; Second Squadron and Machine-Gun Platoon at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Troop M left its station April 18 for duty in the Yosemite, marched to Wawona, Calif., and was then ordered to return to its proper station. The troop rejoined the post May 8, having marched 450 miles. Troops D and L took station at Calexico in the latter part of April for duty on the Mexican border, and the Machine-Gun Platoon joined there from Fort Yellowstone, May 8. Troop B was on duty at the camp of instruction at Pacific Grove, Calif., from June 20 to July 26.

The Second Squadron arrived at the Presidio of Monterey for station from Fort Yellowstone July 9. Troops A, B, K, and M left the Presidio of Monterey August 1 and proceeded by the transport *Buford* to San Diego, Calif., for duty on the Mexican border. Troops A, B, and K left San Diego August 5 and took station at San Ysidro, Calif. Troop M marched at the same time to Tecate, Calif. August 27 to September 9, Troops A and K exchanged stations, by marching, with Troops D and L. The Machine-Gun Platoon was relieved from duty at Calexico September 5 and proceeded by rail to the Presidio of Monterey. Troop I marched from the Presidio of Monterey to the Presidio of San Francisco and returned in October, a total distance of 291 miles. During the winter of 1914-1915 and during most of the year 1915 troops of the regiment were on duty at the two expositions at San Diego and San Francisco.

March 12 and 13, 1916, the regiment, less Troops B and M, which remained at Calexico, left the coast for duty on the Mexican border. Headquarters, Band, Troops A, C, D, I, K, L, and Machine-Gun Troop took stations at Douglas, Ariz., to replace the 7th Cavalry, which had entered Mexico with the punitive expedition. Troops E and G took station at Naco, Ariz., Troop F at Nogales, Ariz., and Troop H at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., replacing the 10th Cavalry, also in Mexico with the punitive expedition. Troop H took station in succession at Lochiel, Nogales, and Arivaca, Ariz. The troops at Douglas furnished garrisons for Forrest Station and Slaughter's Ranch, Arizona.

Troops F and H left Nogales in February, 1917, for Calexico and joined Troops B and M. They left Calexico April 7 and proceeded, by marching, to Camp L. J. Hearn, Palm City, Calif., a distance of 134 miles. May 19 and 20 Headquarters, Band, Supply Troops, Machine-Gun Troop, and Troops A, C, D, E, G, I, K, and L left Douglas, Ariz., by rail for station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. There the regiment made the necessary arrangements for the formation of the 24th and 25th Cavalry regiments. Troops F and H, from Palm City, Calif., exchanged stations with Troops B and M at Calexico, by marching, in May. Troop F marched back to Palm City in June, and in August proceeded to the Presidio of San Francisco. It remained at that station from August 11 to December 10, when it entrained for Douglas, Ariz.

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Troop H left Callexico July 8, 1917, for Palm City, Calif., where it joined Troops B and M. January 4, 1918, the three troops arrived from Palm City at Douglas for station, joining Troop F. December 13, 1917, the remaining troops of the regiment, with headquarters, left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for Douglas, Ariz., and the regiment was united in one permanent station for the first time in fifty years.

COLONELS OF THE FIRST CAVALRY

Henry Dodge.....	March 4, 1833	George S. Anderson.....	September 5, 1906
Stephen W. Kearny.....	July 4, 1836	Edward J. McClelland.....	November 20, 1908
Richard B. Mason.....	June 30, 1846	Walter L. Finley.....	September 6, 1911
Thomas T. Fauntleroy.....	July 25, 1850	George K. Hunter.....	July 10, 1914
Benjamin L. Beall.....	May 13, 1861	Frederick S. Foltz.....	December 14, 1914
George A. H. Blake.....	February 18, 1862	Edmund S. Wright.....	Oct. 9, 1916 (attached)
Alvan C. Gillem.....	December —, 1870	John C. Waterman.....	August 18, 1917
Cuvier Grover.....	December 2, 1875	Frank B. Edwards.....	September 23, 1918
Nathan A. M. Dudley.....	June 6, 1885	Julien E. Gaujot.....	January 25, 1919
James S. Brislin.....	August 20, 1889	Hamilton S. Hawkins.....	May 21, 1919
Abraham K. Arnold.....	April 22, 1891	Guy H. Preston.....	August 12, 1919
Almond B. Wells.....	February 2, 1901	Frank Le J. Parker.....	September 18, 1920
Martin B. Hughes.....	August 5, 1903	Edward A. V. Anderson.....	January 4, 1921

NOTE.—This brief history of the First Cavalry has been based upon the history of the regiment compiled by the late Major R. P. Page Wainwright, with later additions made by Regimental Sergeant-Major Kraus, and supplementary notes submitted by former officers of the regiment.—*Editor.*

CAVALRY EXPLOIT OF SEPTEMBER 19, 1914

THE cavalry regiment Stoecklen of the group of reserve divisions commanded by General Pol Durand had the chance to pick up, near d'Heudicourt, a German cavalry patrol, which capture discovered the fact that two enemy corps, strongly provided with heavy artillery, had left Metz the day before and were now in the region of Saint-Genoît-Theancourt and farther north, and that they were about to attack the French army.—From "*La Tranchée de La Soif*," by General Cordonnier, *Revue Militaire Générale*, January, 1922.

SCARED

THE pretty girl was eagerly watching a drill at a camp when a rifle volley sounded. With a surprised scream she shrank back into the arms of the young corporal standing behind her.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," she exclaimed blushing; "I was frightened by the rifles."

"Quite all right," said the corporal. "Let's go over and watch the heavy artillery."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Cavalry Reconnaissance

The Modern Service of Information and Cavalry's Rôle in It

BY

General N. N. GOLOVINE

(Translation by Colonel A. M. Nikolaieff)

IN GOOD old times, when wars were waged by professional armies, the strength of which was counted by a few tens of thousands, the service of information was very simple. It consisted of cavalry reconnaissance and of espionage. And the work itself was very much simplified by the elementary mechanism of that former warfare. The armies rested, moved, and fought in close formations. The cavalry scout could approach as near as two or three hundred paces without taking heed of the enemy bullet. The spy, after gaining valuable information, could communicate it quickly and easily to the side which had sent him out. It was not necessary for him to work his way through the front lines; being short, they could be turned easily.

But it would be a mistake to draw the deduction that in the old times the leader of an army was better informed with regard to the activities of the enemy than is the case today. One who entertains such an idea should be invited to the intelligence section of the headquarters of a modern army. The visitor would be surprised by the picture he would see: officers and clerks writing and drawing in big books, typewriting, designing, and making notes on maps. The walls are covered with maps, tables, and sketches; card indexes are on the desks. Near by is a photographic workshop fully equipped with apparatus for projection and various accessories—the latest word of science. In a quiet atmosphere, reminding one of the work of an office in time of peace, the intelligence section of a modern army headquarters collects checks and systemizes the large volume of information put at the disposal of an army leader by the circumstances of modern war.

Every one is familiar with the toy called "puzzles." I cannot think of a better comparison to describe the work of a modern intelligence section of an army or an army group. Here, also, a whole picture is being made out of separate small fragments. But the difficulty of the work is increased, owing to the fact that the intelligence section, before placing each fragment into the general picture, has to establish first the degree of its trustworthiness.

The visitor would finally be astonished at the degree of exactitude and comprehensiveness which can be attained by a well-organized service of information.

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To give an illustration, I might say that during the period of two years when I was director of military operations and chief of staff of an army the intelligence sections of my headquarters only twice made an error in their estimation of the strength of the opposing enemy forces, and in both cases the difference was not bigger than one regiment.

The exactness of the work of a modern army's intelligence section is made possible by the new means and methods employed. Among the new means the air reconnaissance should be mentioned in the first place. Aviation enables us to penetrate deeply into the enemy's zone and to observe from above the enemy's movements and fortifications. With regard to the latter, the use of photography determines the smallest details with absolute preciseness. Furthermore, radio intelligence, listening in by means of the telephone, listening posts for locating the enemy batteries—all these means were used by us on a large scale in the World War.

Besides, the modern conditions of social life have also opened new possibilities for the service of information. The highly developed press and the postal communications are sources of valuable information. To that class of information, in modern conditions of warfare, belong the communications mentioning stations of army units. The conduct of modern war is based on keeping absolutely intact the established army organization. Information to the effect that a certain regiment is in a given place permits the conclusion that in that district is stationed a certain division. Checking up such information with other data, the intelligence sections can come to conclusions also with regard to larger units—army corps and armies. Information about the arrival or withdrawing of certain units in certain sections of the front discloses the enemy's plans and is, therefore, of the greatest importance.

The most reliable information of that kind is obtained by taking prisoners. A prisoner can refuse to give evidence, but he cannot conceal that he belongs to a certain unit. Even a superficial examination of his uniform and of articles on his person will give an exact answer to the question which interests us. Therefore even a prisoner who will not speak is an evidence. If the intelligence work, requiring above all a careful classification and checking up of information, is being done well, and if there exists a regular exchange of information among all the intelligence sections, every deviation in the prisoner's evidence will be quickly discovered. Finally, there are always in the possession of a prisoner letters, various documents, scratch books, all of which are very valuable material.

Only one branch of the service of information—the reconnaissance—can bring in prisoners. On that account, although the observation on the front is at present extremely difficult, the reconnaissance remains, as formerly, of the foremost importance. On the basis of experience in the Russo-Japanese and the World Wars, it can be taken as a rule that reconnaissance by the taking of

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prisoners establishes with complete exactness the enemy divisions of the first line and with great probability the divisions of the second line.

There is another information which no service of intelligence except reconnaissance can give us, namely, the establishing of the "contour" of the enemy position or maneuver. The reason is easily understood: contact with the enemy requires, on one hand, work without interruption, and, on the other hand, application of force; both can be fully achieved by reconnaissance only.

The two functions mentioned above—establishing and maintaining contact with the enemy and taking prisoners—are of such importance to the general intelligence work that, among all the means of information, reconnaissance is to be retained in its former honorable place. All the other means of information are only a necessary supplement to reconnaissance. Moreover, reconnaissance is closely connected with the service of security. As a matter of fact, it is even impossible to draw a distinct line between the reconnaissance at a short distance and the service of security. For that reason reconnaissance, notwithstanding all technical inventions, will always be of great importance. Its rôle at present only seems smaller, because the conduct of war in general, including the intelligence work, has become more complicated.

To get what is called the reconnaissance of the enemy "contour," troops must carry out observation with their own eyes. During a period of trench warfare that observation is made by the infantry. The latter is aided by the artillery with its special "artillery reconnaissance," of which the object is to locate the enemy batteries, to find out the positions of new ones and to discover the shifting of old ones. To achieve that, the technical developments of modern war place at our disposal observation balloons and listening posts. The engineer reconnaissance, carried out by the engineer troops, helps the infantry to follow the changes in the disposition and equipment of the enemy fortifications. The infantry is also aided on a large scale by the aviation, which photographs the enemy positions and by the listening-in telephone stations.

There is no room for the cavalry in that period, in a general way, nor can it perform reconnaissance during that period; but, as soon as the fronts begin to move and the war of maneuver starts again, the first rôle in reconnaissance falls to the cavalry. As long as the distance to the enemy grows, the cavalry only is in position to "feel" and establish the enemy's contour.

Technics, in the shape of aviation, helps to determine the directions in which the cavalry must "feel the contour" and to establish a stable contact. In that period the "wireless intelligence" is also of help, because it enables us, by discovering in certain districts new wireless stations, to presuppose the arrival of new large units. Nevertheless, the establishing of the contour can be achieved only by means of rifle and gun. At a distance of one day's march, only the cavalry can do that.

ERRATA

In the April 1922 Number of the Journal in the Article by General Golovine entitled Cavalry Reconnaissance a regrettable interchanging of type occurred which make pages 188 and 189 partly unintelligible. If after the next to the last line on page 187 the reader will skip to the seventh line from the bottom of page 188; then after the eighth line from the bottom of page 189 will continue on the last line of page 187; then upon reaching the seventh line from the bottom of page 188 will continue on the eighth line from the bottom of page 189 the sense of these pages will be restored.

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In such state of things lies the cardinal distinction between the old-time and the modern cavalry reconnaissance. The former laid stress on the secret character of observation; as to the application of force, it was considered as an evil which was to be avoided. The Russian field-service regulations of 1904 and 1912 contained instructions to the effect that reconnaissance in force is an action admissible only on condition that it is followed immediately by a decisive fight. The modern cavalry reconnaissance should be based on the opposite principle. Direct observation, even through field-glasses, has become so difficult that every act of cavalry reconnaissance demands application of force. Only by applying force can we make the enemy open fire, push back the weaker parts of their "contour," and take prisoners. In the course of application of that force, we can carry out our observation. The latter consists, speaking in a general way, in finding out the intensiveness of the fire, the presence of enemy artillery, infantry reserves and larger units, the location of fortifications, etc.

Establishment and maintenance of steady contact with the enemy's "contour" is even of greater importance in modern war, because the distribution of infantry masses on the roads lifts the curtain from the strategical plans of the enemy. In one of my previous articles,* the action of General Novikoff's cavalry on the left bank of the Vistula in September, 1914, was described. Thanks to the information secured by the cavalry about the left flank of the main mass of German infantry, the Russian high command learned the plan of the German maneuver and could plan a right counter-maneuver.

Each maneuvering side takes measures not to show its infantry contour, and to that end sends forward its available cavalry. Thus, in front of the infantry line a cavalry front is created, which may have a contour differing from the infantry contour and therefore not showing the high command's intentions. The reconnoitering cavalry should press forward as far as the enemy's infantry contour. To accomplish that task, it is necessary to break or to push through the outer cavalry contour. Such act on its part requires application of a considerable force, for it will be necessary to engage the main body of the enemy cavalry, supported by infantry units and aided by various technical means. Even heavy artillery may take part in these engagements.

To sum up, in the conditions of modern warfare the reconnoitering cavalry has to fight in order to accomplish all its tasks. Cavalry reconnaissance, therefore, has always the character of a reconnaissance in force.

Different principles of reconnaissance work in modern time and in former epochs change the methods of cavalry reconnaissance.

Formerly the detached patrols (patrols sent out far ahead and for a considerable time) were the chief organs of cavalry reconnaissance. At present the patrol likewise is not in a position to do so effectively.

* Cavalry on the Front. CAVALRY JOURNAL, July, 1921.

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Let us take another case when other methods of modern intelligence may be substituted for long-distance patrols. It is commonly known of what importance are the so-called "negative" reports—that is, reports establishing the absence of the enemy in a certain area. They are of a special importance on the flanks of the maneuver. In our own country, if the net of telegraph and telephone lines is well developed, information of that kind can be received more quickly and easily by making inquiries through the local telegraph and telephone stations. In the very beginning of the World War, when the telegraph and telephone net in Poland was not destroyed, there were cases when we succeeded in getting replies from stations that were located even in the rear of the enemy cavalry. The checking up of the enemy's absence in a certain district can be accomplished also by sending out in that direction automobiles or motorcycles with side cars.

Display of force is an express condition of the conduct of modern reconnaissance. The idea of "reconnoitering squadrons" appeared in the military literature some thirty years ago; but a reconnoitering squadron was mostly regarded as a reservoir, serving to supply single patrols, and also as an intermediary post of liaison between the forward patrols and the main body of the cavalry. The idea that the reconnoitering squadron should take part in the reconnaissance with its main force was for the greater part neglected. As a result of wrong conception came defective work of the reconnoitering squadron, which was frequently noticeable on our maneuvers before 1914. A reconnoitering squadron used to send out simultaneously a series of independent (detached) patrols charged with very broad tasks. Sometimes, after a certain time, an additional series of patrols followed the first one; then the remaining small nucleus of the reconnoitering squadron became in fact an intermediary post of liaison.

In 1914, just before the war, when I was the commander of the Finland Dragoon Regiment, I had to struggle much against such erroneous ideas. To demonstrate my point, I practiced the following method: Calling out one of the squadron commanders, I used to present for his solution a map problem on the conduct of a reconnoitering squadron. After drawing his attention to the position, when his squadron was deployed in the "fan" of independent patrols, I used to direct all the patrols, as well as the squadron's nucleus, to occupy on the next day, at dawn, their respective positions in the field, and after that to continue the solution of the problem on the terrain with troops. The same morning I used to order one or two other squadrons to act as the enemy. This rôle of such independent patrols has greatly changed. Under the conditions of modern warfare, a patrol can only *find* the contact with the advance enemy groups. Just imagine a patrol ten to fifteen horses strong. What is its force? Seven to ten rifles. It will be stopped by a similar small party and will not be able to learn anything. To establish a regular contact, work is required not in a single spot, but on a front. The smallest unit which can achieve such results is a squadron. Deploying on a wide front, it is in a position to over-

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throw the obstacles in the form of small ambushing groups, which can easily stop a single patrol. In view of the uselessness of independent patrols in the modern epoch, the cavalry leader is obliged to work by means of small attached patrols (patrols sent out short distances), which do not get farther away from the main body of their squadron or unit than five to seven miles; these patrols are charged only with simple, short-timed tasks, and the squadron reinforces them if necessity arises.

No doubt instances will occur when it will be necessary to send out patrols for longer distances. Such was the case during the action of a Grodno Hussar regiment at Yanoff, described in my second article,* in which two instances of detached patrols are mentioned, namely, the sending of Colonel Lazareff's patrol from the village Pikoule to the bridge across the river San near the village Oulanovo, and the sending by me of a patrol, after the fight on the main road, to the bridge across the same river near the village Garasiuki. In both cases the Hussar squadrons were obliged to interrupt fighting in the given direction, because the enemy were speedily retreating, while for us it was necessary to find out whether they would leave any units on the other side of the river San. In both cases we were able to find contact under exceptionally favorable conditions.

Other opportunities undoubtedly may come up in connection with the varying circumstances of a battle. But it is of importance to understand clearly the limited ability, under the actual conditions, of a single patrol; that was frequently forgotten by the superior commanders during the World War. At the same time it should be remembered that the modern technics places at the disposal of the reconnaissance, which is rightly called by the French *a coups de sonde*, a series of new and powerful means. In the first place, there is the airplane, which enables us to discover from a long distance the movement of enemy columns along the roads. In the second place, we have the armored car. Long-distance reconnaissance is conducted along the main roads, mostly macadamized, and cars can easily be sent out in these directions. An armored car of high speed can reconnoiter on an extended area, and without much difficulty overthrow the little obstacles which might hold up a small patrol on tired-out horses. It is true that an armored car cannot keep the contact, but a small latter squadron (or squadrons) was to start its action at a certain hour. It was free to choose its methods, but was guided by my assistant in accordance with instructions given by me before the maneuver. All officers not taking part in the maneuver were appointed by me as umpires in the patrols and posts and directed to watch strictly over the maneuvering officers and men and insure that they take into consideration the power of the modern rifle and machine-gun fire. Very soon after the beginning of the action the commander of the maneuvering squadron would feel the impossibility of directing the reconnais-

* The Cavalry Action at Yanoff. CAVALRY JOURNAL, April, 1921.

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sance. Those of his detached patrols which had come across enemy patrols and had not tried to disperse them found themselves cut off, unable to get reports through to the squadron commander. As to those patrols that had been held up by the enemy small groups, the squadron commander was not in a position to reinforce them, because there were not enough men left at his disposal. Under such conditions, when the enemy reconnoitering squadron, keeping a strong nucleus, advanced in an important direction, the squadron commander who had deployed his squadron into a "fan" had nothing to do but to cede to his adversary the field of action and to turn into a passive spectator of what was going on.

The commander of a reconnoitering squadron should remember that his unit, in the course of reconnaissance work, must represent an organism the parts of which are in close liaison among themselves, which lets out its feelers and draws them in, lets out new ones, and finally envelops, with all its mass, the section that interests it most and where its feelers are stopped by the enemy. The latest act is a necessary conclusion of its whole work. For that reason its work should be based on the work of the attached patrols, which do not get separated from the main body by long distances, as is always the case with detached patrols. The attached patrols are sent out on strictly determined missions only and do not get away from the nucleus of the squadron farther than six to eight miles. Such a method enables the squadron commander to direct, in fact, the activities of all the parts of the squadron and keep stronger forces in its main body. When the main body of the squadron is brought into action, much use will be made of its machine-guns.

The World War experience shows that the above-noted evolution in the field of cavalry reconnaissance went further still. The strength of a squadron turned out to be sufficient for establishing the first contact only. That is not enough. Cavalry must break its way forward to the infantry contour.

In order to come down on General Samsonoff's army, which had invaded eastern Prussia in the end of August, 1914, the German army commander, General Hindenburg, had to remove nearly all the infantry from the front opposing another Russian army, that of General Rennenkampf, which also had invaded eastern Prussia. That extremely risky operation was carried out under the protection of the German cavalry, supported by small infantry units. As is well known, that maneuver ended successfully for the Germans: three out of five army corps of Samsonoff's army were surrounded. According to a remark of Hindenburg's chief of staff, General Ludendorff, if Rennenkampf had moved forward only one day's march in a southwestern direction, the Germans, in their turn, would have been attacked in the rear and would themselves be in a catastrophic position. But the "contour of the maneuver" had not become clear to Rennenkampf, and when he got the order to advance energetically in a southwestern direction it was already too late; Samsonoff's army was surrounded.

CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE

Let us repeat that the cavalry should carry out its reconnaissance by energetically pressing forward not only with its advanced units, but also with its main forces. As soon as the reconnoitering squadrons are stopped, cavalry regiments, brigades, and then divisions should come into action, making use on a large scale of all the modern technical means, including heavy artillery and fast-moving tanks, and taking advantage of the assistance of the attached infantry units.

Without a break of the cavalry contour, *no reconnaissance can be made*. After such a break only will it become possible to feel out the contour of the infantry masses, to locate their flanks, and take prisoners, which act will finally open the eyes of the army and army group headquarters upon the grouping of enemy forces.

Cavalry's reconnaissance work is based, in the first place, on the existence of a close inner liaison among the reconnoitering organs. It seems that it is hardly necessary to stress this fact. But I would like to emphasize that cavalry's reconnaissance work doubly requires the establishing of liaison, first, because in the course of that work the cavalry units have to occupy wider fronts than in battle; secondly, because in the beginning of a maneuver the first information has a special value. In that connection I might refer to two data only: (1) information about the presence of enemy infantry in new directions; (2) information derived from the taking of prisoners belonging to infantry units not yet discovered on the front. These data are of such importance from the strategic point of view that the armies, where I was chief of staff, were instructed to order the reconnoitering units to report information of that kind not only to the immediate superiors of those units, but to telegraph it directly to the intelligence section of the army headquarters as well. On that information very often depended fundamental strategic decisions, which, besides, had to be executed without the smallest delay. The success of every maneuver depends, above all, on the promptness of its execution. The flexibility or suppleness of forms for maneuvering is also a derivative of the promptness with which they can react on the data clearing up the situation.

It is of importance, therefore, to speak in this article about the means of liaison that should be used by different organs of the cavalry reconnaissance.

Patrols and posts communicate with the units which send them out by sending dispatch-bearers. Reports from patrols at a distance of six to eight miles will require one to one and a half hours for delivery. Inasmuch as the attached (short-distance) patrols are charged with strictly limited missions, their reports are for the greatest part of a simple nature. They are an affirmative or negative answer to a question put in a definite way. For instance, Is a certain village, or edge of a wood, or hill occupied by the enemy or is it not? On that account the use of signals can be of great help in the communications between the patrols and the squadron's nucleus. In the Russian army, before

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the war as well as during it, too little attention was paid to that. Meanwhile a series of various means are placed at our disposal by modern technical developments, viz: light, heliographs, signal lamps, and all kinds of pyrotechnic devices, such as signal pistols, bombs, rockets. The possibility of using them should not, however, be exaggerated. A wooded terrain excludes the possibility of communicating by means of signals. On the other hand, it would hardly be possible to maintain signal liaison with every patrol sent out. For that reason the organization of a net for signaling should be based on the following plan: the squadron establishes at the longest possible distance from it signal posts, which at the same time are charged with receiving reports from the nearest group of patrols and have to carry out observation of the terrain in their own front.

Should it be necessary for the cavalry commander to send out a detached (long-distance) patrol, he should by all means consider how to facilitate the delivery of dispatches of that patrol. In that respect a special intermediary post of liaison, supplied, if possible, with a motor-cycle, would be useful.

The reconnoitering squadrons cannot make use of signaling for keeping up liaison with the units that send them out; their reports are much too complicated to be transmitted in that way. The best liaison would be by telephone, but we cannot count upon the reconnoitering squadron being in a position to establish a field telephone line behind, in the first place, on account of the great mobility of the reconnoitering squadrons; in the second place, on account of the inadvisability of overloading the cavalry trains. Nevertheless, it is necessary to do the utmost in order to have wire liaison with the reconnoitering squadrons, at least for a part of the distance. With that object in view, the following methods might be adopted: (1) the main body, using its own means, brings up a branch of wire liaison to a certain point in front of it, and the head station of that branch will serve as liaison for one or a few reconnoitering squadrons; (2) the reconnoitering squadron makes use of the existing telephone and telegraph lines, equipping its own head station only. In the period of maneuvering in war the destroying of telephone and telegraph lines in the advanced zone of cavalry's action is limited to destruction of the stations only. As to the wire line, it is cut only here and there, so that the wire remains and the reestablishing of liaison can be effected quickly. To do that it is necessary (1) to have spare telephone and telegraph sets; (2) to know in detail, from official maps and diagrams, the telephone and telegraph net of the district under reconnaissance; (3) to send out from the main body of the reconnoitering unit (because the squadron is not in a position to do that) parties to repair the line of liaison. Withal, it should be borne in mind that the establishment of wire liaison between the reconnoitering squadrons and the unit that sent them out presents much difficulty; we should do our best, therefore, to make that liaison secure by using motor-cycles.

CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE

With the further progress of technical development we may expect that in the near future it will become possible to make use of wireless telephones and telegraphs in order to maintain liaison with our squadrons (reconnoitering, advanced, as well as those on duty in the battle line). In that respect the technics puts at our disposal two methods:

(a) The method of transmitting electric waves above the surface of the earth (called by the French T. S. F.). The disadvantage of this method for the squadron is the excessive weight of the sending stations; but, on the other hand, the receiving stations are so light that every squadron could be equipped with one. That permits us to take advantage of wireless telegraphy in the maintaining of liaison forward, and the squadron on duty will be able to receive orders and communications from regimental and divisional headquarters as well as from airplanes sent out for that purpose.

(b) To maintain liaison *backward*, the technics provides us with another kind of wireless communication, called by the French T. P. S.; that is the system in which the surface of the earth is used for transmitting the waves. The features of that kind of liaison are heavy weight of the receiving and light weight of the sending stations. Squadrons supplied with such sending stations can use them for transmitting their messages.

It should be mentioned here that messages sent through any kind of wireless liaison, in spite of further improvements, are subject to the possibility of being intercepted by the enemy. That disadvantage grows in proportion to the shortening of the distance between our stations and the enemy front. Therefore the use of a cipher or a special code becomes indispensable. To make it difficult for the enemy to interpret the cipher or code, the latter should be different in every division and should be changed daily.

The liaison of regiments and brigades with divisional headquarters (and of divisional headquarters with the cavalry corps headquarters, if the cavalry corps has been formed) should be established, as a general rule, by wire. To that end use should be made of the existing permanent lines as well as the field lines built by the troops. It is worth remembering that the German cavalry used for field lines a very thin and light wire, which it did not remove, but turned over to the telegraph troops marching behind, getting new reels to replace the used ones. Side by side with the wire liaison, advantage must be taken on a large scale of motor-cycles and automobiles. Light stations for wireless telegraphy above the surface of the earth (for receiving and sending messages), as well as receiving stations for wireless liaison on the surface of the earth, will be put in practice by the regimental, brigade, and divisional headquarters more and more.

The regimental, brigade, and divisional headquarters organizing liaison must consider the following rule as a fundamental one: The larger army unit has to equip as many outgoing liaison lines as possible, in order to enable the smaller subordinate unit to save its means for the occasion of its deployment

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in battle. In other words, we must follow the rule of moving the liaison forward instead of expecting the units which are detached to establish liaison behind them; yet the Russian field regulations advised the latter way, which was not right.

Liaison between the cavalry corps and the army headquarters is established by wire; but the Morse apparatus is not capacious enough to maintain that liaison. Apparatus is required on the order of the Hughes apparatus, which was used by us in the war for equipping lines between the corps and army headquarters. The volume of communication by telegraph between the cavalry corps and the army is very large. It consists not only of operation orders and of reports, but also of quartermaster and administrative orders. An overburdening of the telegraph can be avoided by a well-organized postal service by means of automobiles and motor-cycles. Nevertheless, the volume of the telegraphic communication between a cavalry corps and an army reaches, as I can report from my experience in the World War, 20,000 words daily.

Considering the question of liaison, we cannot overlook the newest type of liaison, namely, well-developed aviation. Liaison by airplanes is a very tempting thing. However, taking into consideration the great need for airplanes for air reconnaissance, it should be borne in mind that they should be used for transmission of orders and messages only when such transmission cannot be carried out by other means. But there is a new kind of liaison in which the airplane cannot be replaced. Airplanes sent out by divisions and army corps, by flying above the troops occupying the battle line and getting certain signals from them, quickly determine the outline of our front. The signals are made either by identifying panels spread by squadrons or regimental headquarters or by colored flares. If regiments and squadrons are supplied with receiving wireless stations, the airplane, flying above, can put questions to those units, to which questions they can give answers by combining in a prearranged manner the signal panels or the colored flares. Such communication, of course, makes possible short conversations only. For instance, the airplane telegraphs the question, "Where are you?" and in reply to it certain colored flares are lighted. The very fact that such a new kind of liaison enables the leader to be quickly informed of the exact outline of his front is of the greatest importance for reconnaissance and especially for the conduct of the battle.



Editorial Comment

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE U. S. CAVALRY ASSOCIATION

THE ANNUAL MEETING was held January 17, at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C. The attendance of nearly fifty members was very gratifying, and the remarks of the President, Major-General Willard A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Davis, cavalry, were received with great interest. The principal business of the meeting was the adoption of a new constitution and the election of officers. A full report of the meeting was mailed to each member of the Association, except that mailing was not made individually to officers serving with cavalry regiments or at the Cavalry School.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE CORPS REPRESENTED ON THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

IN SYMPATHY with the plans of the War Department to create an Army of the United States of which the National Guard and the Reserve Corps shall be components, each of these important branches is now represented on the Executive Council of the Association, which, in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution, has been enlarged.

Brigadier-General John P. Wood, Pennsylvania National Guard, has a long record of service, as follows: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cadet Corps, 1878-82; private, sergeant, 1st sergeant, 1st Lieutenant, Captain, Pennsylvania National Guard Cavalry, 1897-1911; Major, Q. M. C., 1st Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, 1911-12; Major, 1st Squadron Cavalry, Pennsylvania National Guard, 1912-1914; Colonel, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, 1914-1917; Colonel, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, 103d Engineers, and 101st Cavalry, National Guard, in U. S. Service, 1917-18; Colonel, Q. M. C., U. S. A. Assistant to the Acting Quartermaster General of the Army, 1918-19, honorably discharged, January, 1919; Colonel, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, 1919-20; Colonel and Inspector-General, Pennsylvania National Guard, 1920-21. Brigadier-General, Pennsylvania National Guard, 1921. From August 6, 1921, commanding 52d Cavalry Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Phillip Hill, Cavalry Reserve Corps, was a private in Battery A, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, 1904-1906; 2d Lieutenant, Company D, Maryland National Guard, 1906-1907; 1st Lieutenant, Company L, Maryland National Guard, 1907-1909; Captain, 4th Infantry, Maryland National Guard, 1909-1910; Major, Maryland National Guard, 1910-1916; Major, J. A. G. Dept., Federal Service, Provisional Division of National Guard

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on the Mexican Border, 1916; Major, 29th Division, Judge Advocate and Acting Division Inspector, 1917-1918; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. A. and Assistant G-3, 8th Army Corps, 1918-19; Lieutenant-Colonel, Casual Officer, 1919. He was commissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel, Cavalry Reserve Corps, March 31, 1921, and assigned to command of 306th Cavalry, 62d Division (Organized Reserves). He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre with silver star (gassed at Verdun). Colonel Hill is Member of Congress from the Third Maryland District (Baltimore).

ARMY PAY LEGISLATION

THE PROGRESS of pay legislation has been marked by so many proposed changes and there have been so many conflicting claims to adjust, that even at this writing it is not possible to predict the outcome. The preparation of a bill that should reconcile the conflicting interests of the several groups in all the services was, however, concluded on the last of February, and a study of the result made it at once apparent that the members of the joint committee of Congress and the joint committee of the services had consummated a difficult task in a most creditable manner. It is not possible to frame a pay bill that will satisfy in the last degree all members of the services. But the bill now being presented to Congress is the result of painstaking study, based upon a determination to provide an adequate and equitable compensation with due regard to the peculiarities of service life. It has unquestionably satisfied these conditions in a large measure, and it is believed that, if it is enacted as it stands, it will win the general appreciation of the services.

It was considered desirable to acquaint members of the Association with the provisions of the proposed bill in its final form, together with the principles underlying its construction. To this end a pamphlet was prepared and distributed March 4 to every cavalry garrison and to all members of the Association (in the Regular Army) on detached service.

THE HAPPY CAVALRYMAN

THIS is the title that seemed most apt for the cheerful individual who decorates the frontispiece. He is presented here as a type. He has atmosphere—atmosphere with a high percentage of ozone. He abounds with cheerfulness, engendered in the healthy environment of a corps d'elite, with energy and vitality and efficiency, a compound that harks back to familiar origins—a good mess, a good commander, a vigorous mounted drill.

We are enduring a trying period. Our war expansion and peace contraction have left a legacy of problems and loose ends, if not actual evils. We have an infinitude of things to do. We must continuously and ceaselessly get educated for one thing. Then we must organize an army of the United States and educate it, by correspondence course and otherwise. We have

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R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. to develop and maintain, the border to patrol, and some thousands of acres of cantonments to conserve, just to mention a few of our jobs.

We are doing these things the best way we know. But, while barely under way upon the task of reorganization, upon the development of the most comprehensive and mature scheme of national defense the country has ever had, we are hamstrung in the first lap by a crippling reduction. Further reductions threaten. We have, moreover, lost all but a remnant of the one-time army of civilian specialists and employees, skilled and unskilled.

In a word, we are attempting a record-breaking output, and our means for the task are steadily diminishing. They are diminishing faster than the increasing zeal and increasing capacity of individuals can make good. The present is no time for carping and thoughtless criticism. But the question is inevitable: Are we thinning out our product?

Each must seek his own answer, based upon the particular activity in which he is engaged. But one common criterion may be suggested. As long as our efforts result in *soldiers*—soldiers of the type of *The Happy Cavalryman*—then we are keeping to the track. No need to define or describe *soldier*! Turn back to the frontispiece and gaze at him.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE JOURNAL WANTED

REQUEST has been received for a copy of number 110 of Volume XXVI (1916) and a copy of number 115 of Volume XXVII (1917). The U. S. Cavalry Association will be glad to purchase these numbers from any source.

INDEX OF VOLUME XXX

THE Index of Volume XXX is ready, and will be mailed upon application without cost.

NOT SO SLOW

HE WAS a very young officer who looked as if he should be wearing knee breeches, says *Everybody's*. One day, when his company was up for inspection at the training camp, one of the men remarked in a tone of deep sarcasm, "And a little child shall lead them." "The man that said that, step forward," was the immediate command. The entire company stepped out and repeated the quotation. The lieutenant looked up and down the line. "Dismissed," he announced shortly. The men thought that they had got the better of him, but not for long; for that night at retreat, when the orders for the following day were read, they heard: "There will be a 25-mile hike tomorrow with full equipment, and a little child shall lead them—on a damned good horse."

Topics of the Day

MARCHING REMOUNTS

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYOMING, *February 27, 1922.*

THE EDITOR CAVALRY JOURNAL,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: The following account of a trip I made last year may be of interest to the members of the Cavalry Association:

Colonel Thomas B. Dugan, 15th Cavalry, mentioned to me some time during the month of February, 1921, that the regiment would probably make a hike to Fort Riley, Kansas, starting in May, and that we needed 250 remounts, which couldn't be shipped on account of lack of funds. I suggested that if he would authorize it I would take a detachment overland to Fort Robinson, about 250 miles, and bring back the remounts. About the middle of March authority was granted and the trip was successfully made.

The detail consisted of 41 enlisted men, one junior officer, and myself. We took eleven escort wagons, a light wagon, and two saddle horses. The wagons carried a full load of forage, portions of which we *cached* with ranchers at camps, to be used on the return trip. Forage for the last two days of the return trip was sent out from the post and met us. Forage carried from here took us to Fort Robinson and provided in the *caches* forage for the fourth, fifth, and sixth days of the return trip. Forage obtained at Fort Robinson carried us to our first *cache*.

The return trip was made in eight days without lay-over, as the weather in this region is very uncertain during the month of April and I did not wish to take chances of a severe storm. We averaged better than thirty miles a day. The first day of the return trip was naturally the worst. We figured on an early start, but, as usual, getting away from the post was hard work. There were to be five picket lines, on which the 250 remounts were tied, two abreast. A team of mules with a swing-bar were hitched to the front end of the line, the rear end of the line being passed through the ring of the pole of an escort wagon and tied to the axle of the wagon.

We got under way about 8:30 a. m., the first camp being about 28 miles out. The horses were green, the men mostly recruits—greener. The horses were tied on the line by a sheep-shank knot, which we attempted to teach all hands, but of course it was frequently poorly done and a great many got loose. Some of these were caught easily; others started back to Fort Robinson. However, all were caught up.

The lines, with two abreast, were too long for the crooked roads, as in making the turns the lead horses pulled those in the middle into the corner

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posts or telephone posts at turns, and once hung up a line on a "*Look out for the cars*" sign, and, what was more interesting, I could hear a train coming, which was hidden from us by a bend in the road, at no great distance. We did the only feasible thing—broke the sign down—and managed to clear the track only a few seconds before the train passed. I decided to try shorter lines the next day by putting the horses four abreast. Two horses were tied closely together, and then the inside horses tied opposite. This system was entirely satisfactory.

We arrived at our first camp at 6:00 p. m. Overhead picket lines were put up. The horses were untied from the lead lines, watered, and tied on the picket lines. Grain was then fed in feed-bags. None of the remounts had ever seen one, so this took some time. The cold rain of the day turned to snow—a regular blizzard. The remounts had all been clipped on account of lice. They were unaccustomed to being tied on picket lines. Miserable, cold, and thoroughly unhappy, they fought and squealed all night. The ground being sandy, the picket lines continually became loose; picket pins pulled up, tripods fell down, and horses got loose. We were up most of the night untangling them. However, we lost none, and the next night we solved the picket-line proposition. We halted three escort wagons abreast of each other about 40 yards apart, set their brakes, tied one end of a picket line to the bed of one wagon, ran it through the spokes of the middle wagon, made a rope pulley at the other end, and, with three or four pulling, fastened it to the wheel of the last wagon. This gave a steady, tight line, which could be raised with tripods where necessary.

The second day was much easier; the shorter lines, with the horses four abreast, went along nicely. I had one man riding one of the lead mules, driving his team thusly, one man driving the escort wagon and a non-commissioned officer and two other men assigned to each line; they rode alongside of the lines to assist in making turns and to untangle horses when necessary. They soon learned, when the line was forced to halt, to ride in and hold the line up. The lead team would sometimes slacken; the driver of the wagon then set his brakes and tightened the line in that way. In two or three days the wagon mules had slack traces most of the time, and we trotted gaily along where the roads permitted.

The work was hard. We had breakfast at 4:30 a. m. and were on the road by 6:30 a. m. We watered once a day, just before feeding, in the afternoon. The weather was cold and, as usual, windy—it was far from a joy-ride—and yet the men seemed to enjoy it. The remounts lost a little in flesh, but did not suffer in the least. We lost none and injured none seriously—a few kicks only. Most of the men received a few kicks, myself included. One of them was rather painfully bitten; we had to pry the horse loose; but on the whole it was a thoroughly satisfactory trip.

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The forage worked out well and we had no sick horses. When the horses were received they were green. When we arrived at Fort D. A. Russell they were ready to be ridden.

I believe that this method of obtaining remounts is better than shipping by rail, where distances are not too great.

ROY W. HOLDERNESS,
Major, 13th Cavalry.

CHIEF OF CAVALRY MAKING LONG TOUR OF INSPECTION

MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. HOLBROOK, Chief of Cavalry, accompanied by Colonel George Vidmer, executive officer, left Washington on February 28, on an inspection trip which will take them through all cavalry posts of the United States and to all R. O. T. C. cavalry units through the South and West. The trip may require two months and possibly three. During General Holbrook's absence, Colonel F. C. Marshall will be in charge of the office. Following is the itinerary:

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., March 1 to 5; Fort Benning, Ga., March 6 to 7; College Station, Texas, March 10 to 11; Fort Brown, Texas, March 12 to 15; Camp McAllen, Texas, March 16; Fort Ringgold, Texas, March 17; Fort McIntosh, Texas, March 18 to 22; Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 22 to 24; Fort Clark, Texas, March 25 to 26; Eagle Pass, Texas, March 27; Del Rio, Texas, March 28; Marfa, Texas, March 29 to 31; Fort Bliss, Texas, March 31 to April 10; Douglas, Ariz., April 10 to 12; Fort Huachuca, Ariz., April 13 to 17; Tucson, Ariz., April 18 to 19; Camp Hearn, Calif., April 21 to 22; Presidio of Monterey, Calif., April 23 to 26; Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., April 27 to 28; Corvallis, Oregon, April 29 to 30; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 3 to 7; Fort Riley, Kans., May 8 to 15; Fort Des Moines, Iowa, May 15 to 18; Fort Snelling, Minn., May 19 to 20; Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 21 to 23; return to Washington, D. C., May 24.

GENERAL DE LAGARENNE ON THE FUTURE OF EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

(From "L'Echo de Paris," January 6, 1922)

GENERAL DE LAGARENNE, president of the Union of Societies of France for Military Equitation, recently stated his opinion as to civil and military equitation and the rôles which they should continue to play in national activities. The following is a short synopsis of his declarations:

"Because the late war took an abnormal form and trench warfare, with its uninterrupted front, rapidly followed upon open warfare, certain critics have thought that the cavalry would henceforth be of no use. This is a grave and serious mistake. During the first encounters

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in 1914 our cavalry attained such a superiority over the German cavalry that the latter did not even attempt a pursuit when the French armies were in retreat. If great masses of German cavalry had thrown themselves on our defeated armies at Charleroi, would the magnificent recovery at the Marne have been possible? And if, when the armistice was concluded and the German army was on the eve of an irreparable defeat, our cavalry had been able to follow up the pursuit, peace would have been signed on enemy territory. Hence we shall always need horsemen and drivers as well, for it is indispensable that the infantry be followed by the mounted artillery in all the phases of a combat—a task that is impossible to motor artillery.

"The preparation of young men for service with mounted troops, such as cavalry, artillery, and supply troops, is, for this reason, more than ever a measure of prime necessity. We must get the greatest possible number of young men into the ranks of the army who are not only accustomed to physical exercises and familiar with firing, but who know how to manage a horse. This aim is being pursued by the Union of Societies of France for Military Equitation, which is a national federation of societies for preparation for the service of mounted arms. Founded on November 30, 1903, and approved by the Minister of War on April 5, 1909, its object is to promote the foundation of societies of military preparation and improvement, to devote its attention to the mounted arms of the service, to federalize these societies, to help them in their efforts, to arrange conferences, technical meetings, festivities, competitions and all kinds of sportive tests.

"The union extends its activities not only to cities and large centers, but to less important rural districts, to the inhabitants of the country, in order that they, too, may derive the advantages of equestrian instruction before entering upon their military service.

"The union, moreover, does not limit its tasks to military preparation. As a complement thereof, it endeavors to improve officers and non-commissioned officers of the reserve by encouraging their training through the organization of large sportive events, such as long-distance reconnaissance, sword-fencing, etc.

"This, in substance, is what the Union of Societies of France for Military Equitation is doing. Although assisted by the government and high personages, yet it is necessary that all officers of the reserve belonging to mounted troops, all those who take an interest in horse-breeding, and all enthusiasts of equestrian sports should support it, in order that its influence may be spread still farther. The union is working for the army and for the country."

CAVALRY DISCUSSED BY ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION

AT THE Royal United Service Institution, January 18, some interesting statements were made by General Lord Horne and Lieutenant-General Sir P. W. Chetwode, Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, as to the position of the cavalry in the future. The occasion was a lecture by Colonel-Command-

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ant G. A. Weir, commanding the 3d Cavalry Brigade, on the cavalry campaign in Palestine. The operations were described by the lecturer as "one of the most complete victories which ever fell to the lot of a British commander to achieve." The outstanding lesson of the campaign, in his opinion, was that, where no physical obstacle existed, cavalry can charge infantry and machine-guns in position with every hope of success. He could not help thinking that any campaign which took place in the next decade was more likely to resemble the campaign in Palestine than in France, and that, until a sufficient quantity of machines capable of going anywhere were produced, the country must rely upon the mounted man to achieve decisive results in war.

Lieutenant-General Sir P. W. Chetwode urged that infantrymen and cavalrymen must try to pull together and consider how they were going to beat the next enemy they were up against. It was very natural that the men who went through the terrors of the Western Front should be obsessed by them, but, even if the war on the Western Front was repeated in ten or fifteen years, it would not take the same form. No general staff or nation would be content to go into another war of trenches. All the best brains of the world—mechanical, scientific, and military—were devoting themselves to making that impossible. The country which thought it could go into trenches while it made a new army would see its end. No man living knew what the army division of the next ten years would be like. Whatever it might be, it would be harder hitting and swifter moving. Nothing had yet definitely displaced mounted troops which would be able to use mechanically drawn artillery, tanks, and airplanes for their assistance, and so become very much more powerful than in the last war. It was only by a war of maneuver that we would win in the future. In view of the possibility of attack from the air, it would not be possible to mass cavalry in the field, or even a battalion of infantry. Commanders would have to time their punch by giving orders from such enormous distances as were never before dreamt of. That showed that the cavalry had to sit up and take notice.

CAVALRY PONTOON BRIDGE

A LIGHT TYPE of pontoon bridge is ordered to be developed for cavalry divisions, with a minimum roadway width of 9 feet 6 inches, capable of supporting a maximum single-axle load of 5,000 pounds and a maximum two-axle load of 9,000 pounds. Vehicles which are indispensable to the combat operations of a cavalry division will be limited to the weights above prescribed, for the vehicle and its load.

New Books Reviewed

The Book Department of the U. S. Cavalry Association can furnish any of the new books reviewed or referred to in this department, and will give prompt attention to any orders submitted by the readers of the Journal.

WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY—1914-1917. By Major-General Sir Alfred Knox, K. C. B., C. M. G. Two volumes, 58 illustrations, 19 maps. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. (Price, \$15.00.)

This very attractive work is written by the British attaché with the Russian Army, and treats more fully and authoritatively of the Russian participation in the World War than any other work we have seen. The volumes are beautifully printed and illustrated and the set makes a notable addition to any military library.

The disaster to the army of Samsonov, in east Prussia, is graphically described, the author having been with the headquarters of this ill-fated army. There are several references to the action of the cavalry, of which the following are typical:

"Hindenburg had ordered the 1st German corps to storm Usdau by 10 A. M., on August 26th. A Russian cavalry division penetrating to the rear of the German corps caused some confusion in its transport and the attempt on Usdau failed."

"There was already a considerable interval between the right of the 1st Corps and the left of the 2d Division. The 2d Division and the Guards Regiment with it were overwhelmed, and the enemy's cavalry, several batteries of artillery and machine-guns on motor-cars, poured through the gap to reoccupy Neidenburg and so sever the most important line of communications."

The picture presented of the defeated and dejected Samsonov, amid a few of his staff officers, in the midst of the debacle, "stumbling through the woods, moving hand in hand to avoid losing one another in the darkness," has a tragic vividness that fixes itself upon the memory.

A chapter is devoted to the observations of the author while accompanying the 14th Cavalry Division on a raid made in September and October, 1914, in conjunction with four other cavalry divisions. This raid was made with the object of cutting the Austrian communications and forcing a retirement of the enemy. It failed of accomplishment, but the operations are interesting and instructive.

The author's comment on the lack of Cavalry with the Guard Corps is interesting: "We have no divisional cavalry with the Guard Corps. The General insists on maintaining Mannerheim's Independent Guard Cavalry Brigade intact. It is true that this particular brigade is of too good cavalry to split up between infantry divisions, but he could easily apply for Cossacks. It is really disgraceful that we have lost touch again. *The men were crying aloud for cavalry when they got the Austrians on the run*, but there was none forthcoming."

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

HANDBOOK FOR THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN IN RANKS. By Major John Adams Bechtel. (Single copies, \$1.00, postpaid.)

This is a useful manual for the soldier in the ranks, which should supply his needs adequately. The book makes available for the individual soldier the basic knowledge which he should possess and should lessen the work of the organization commander in training recruits by encouraging study on the soldier's part. Among the excellent selections for this manual, which is of convenient pocket size, are: rules for salutes and courtesies, illustrations and directions how to pack the saddle, care of public animals, care of leather equipment, the description, etc., of the automatic pistol, the Browning automatic rifle, loadings and firings, extracts from mounted drill, wire entanglements, rifle practice, and many other subjects of equal importance.

THE STORY OF THE FOURTH ARMY IN THE BATTLES OF THE HUNDRED DAYS, AUGUST 8 TO NOVEMBER 11, 1918. By Major-General Sir Archibald Montgomery, K. C. M. G., C. B., General Staff, 4th Army. Two volumes. Hodder & Stoughton, London. (Price, \$20.00 net.)

This splendid military history is certain to be of much interest to many American readers because of the fact that the American II Corps, composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions, formed part of the British 4th Army during the period covered. The second volume is of maps, plates, and sketches.

To the cavalryman this work is specially interesting for its account of the operations of the British Cavalry Corps August 8, 9, and 10, especially its dashing work in the main attack on the opening day of the Battle of Amiens, and on October 8, 9, and 10, 1918, while they were practically leading the advance of the 4th Army. During these three days' operations the cavalry corps captured over 500 prisoners, 10 guns, and 60 machine-guns, while their casualties amounted to 7 officers and 77 other ranks killed and 41 officers and 479 other ranks wounded or missing. The Cavalry Corps, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir C. T. McM. Kavanagh, was composed of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Cavalry Divisions, each division comprising three cavalry brigades, an artillery brigade, engineer, signal and auxiliary troops. Each brigade comprised three regiments, a battery of six guns, a machine-gun squadron, and signal troop. The corps troops included air service, tanks, bridging park, motor transport, and communication troops.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED

MODERN CAVALRY. By Major Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson, U. S. Cavalry. The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, \$2.00.

AFTER THE WAR. By Colonel Repington. Houghton Mifflin Co., Cambridge, Mass. Price, \$5.00.

THE MARINES HAVE ADVANCED. By Lieutenant-Colonel Giles Bishop, Jr., U. S. M. C. Illustrated. The Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia. Price, \$1.75.

THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS in the year 1917, in the World War. By Major-General Henry G. Sharpe, U. S. Army. The Century Co., New York.

RESERVE OFFICERS' EXAMINER. Published by U. S. Infantry Association, Washington, D. C. Cloth, 260 pages. (Price, \$2.00.)

Foreign Military Journals

Revue Militaire Générale, November, 1921.

In the course of an article by Captain Kuntz on the strategy of the operations in the east (of France), mention is made of the disappearance of the French cavalry at a moment when it was greatly needed to preserve contact between the First and Second Armies and to cover the infantry flank. This is accounted for by the impractical tactics of the French cavalry, which, intoxicated by the offensive spirit of the existing regulations, vigorously pursued the German cavalry wherever it appeared, and were led by the latter, who did not allow themselves to become seriously engaged, into positions held by infantry and machine-guns. Men and horses were rapidly used up in these encounters. "Ten, fifteen, twenty hours in the saddle were not infrequent, and as a total result very little useful information. Modern warfare demands a cavalry employment more practical, if perhaps less brilliant." The writer decries the charge, pure and simple, and urges the use of deception rather than of force. The missions of cavalry are exclusively, he insists, "To reconnoiter the enemy. To co-operate in the liaison work which cavalry alone will render elastic."

Revue Militaire Générale, December, 1921.

The Breaking up of the Russian Front, by General Martchenko, is a vivid series of pictures of the effect of the Russian Revolution on the troops, and the episodes of this narration are depicted with such brutal directness as to call to mind revolutionary scenes from the pen of Victor Hugo or the barbarian warfare described by Sienkiewicz.

In *The Recasting of the Regulations and Our Doctrine of War*, by Lucius, the following is stated with respect to cavalry instructions in force at the end of 1916:

In order to exploit the success obtained by the other arms, prevent the defeated enemy from reorganizing, and to turn his retreat into rout, cavalry must adapt its methods of combat to conditions of modern combat characterized by fire-power. The missions which it will have to fill in modern battle are the following:

1. Immediate exploitation of success and liaison with the attacking armies.
2. Distant operations of exploitation for the execution of which large cavalry units must count only on their own force.

The entrance into action of large units of cavalry will take place when a break has been made in the enemy defensive system or when the latter have commenced a retirement on a wide front. It will then take up the pursuit with the constant object of reaching and outflanking the main body and beating it to the position to which they are attempting to retire. This necessitates a *plan of pursuit* formulated by the army commander and comprising three phases: 1st, Assembly preparatory to crossing the lines; 2d, Execution of the pursuit; 3d, Combat.

These instructions point clearly to a belief in the important rôle which cavalry may play in the exploitation of success, thanks to its mobility and fire-power.

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Revue Militaire Générale, January, 1922.

The leading article, by General Robillot, is entitled, "What Cavalry Do We Need?" The author asks pointedly the question: Are there indispensable missions which only cavalry can fulfill in modern warfare?

The screening of mobilization and exploration are first considered. While some brilliant officers profess that aviation will accomplish these important tasks, the writer calls attention to the fact that aviation is effective only by day, when the weather is favorable and the sky is not too low. Moreover, the air service only discovers what the enemy will permit to be seen. This was proved by the German secret concentration before the great offensives of 1918. Then, it is not sufficient to discover only main bodies. Identification by prisoners or documents is necessary.

The writer then considers briefly the use of armored automobiles and tanks, but concludes that these will not suffice for this rôle.

"Only one arm today, the cavalry, can go far and fast over all country, with powerful means of fire—that is to say, combat. It alone can assure its own security, and its supporting troops, if there be any, can fight and take prisoners. Aviation and T. S. F. (wireless telegraphy) will enable it to transmit its information almost instantaneously. Whatever the weather, the cavalry can not only assure the security of our mobilization, but will hinder the enemy concentrations."

The author next considers the use of cavalry on the service of security at a distance, and concludes that cavalry alone can assure the safe accomplishment of strategic maneuvers. Other sections are devoted to operations on the flanks and in the enemy's rear, intervention in battle, the cavalry strategic reserve, the pursuit, cavalry against cavalry, modes of action, mobility, fire power of cavalry, war organization, large units, and cavalry combat against infantry.

In this number, also, Colonel Monsenergue has contributed the first installment of what promises to be a valuable and interesting series, entitled "1914—The French Cavalry During the First Three Months of the Campaign." This installment comprises a foreword; Chapter I, "The Concentrations"; Chapter II, "The Cavalry Corps of General Sordet in Belgium."

The Cavalry Journal (British), January, 1922.

The leading article is an appreciation of Field Marshal His Royal Highness Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn. In this number also appear Field Marshal Haig's address on the disbanding of the cavalry regiments at Canterbury (see *Topics of the Day*, THE CAVALRY JOURNAL (U. S.), January) and Queen Alexandra's farewell order to her 19th Hussars. Two articles deal with the Yeomanry Cavalry, which in the British scheme of defense occupy much the same place as our National Guard Cavalry and which is suffering a considerable reduction in the present reorganization.

Colonel Commandant Pitman surveys briefly and in outline the operations of British cavalry in 1914 on the western front. As there were 17 regiments with the British Expeditionary Force in 1914 and all of them were actively employed, it is obvious that the story of their work cannot be fully told in a dozen pages. Interesting mention is made of the charge of the 2d Cavalry Brigade north of Audregnies and the cavalry delaying action fought at Le Cateau. The charge at Audregnies was the one in which the 9th Lancers,

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charging German infantry to check their advance, fetched up on a wire fence. The author states with respect to the delaying action and to the maneuver of Sordet's French cavalry, which by a long night march in rear of the British army gained the outer flank and put in an attack on the German right flank at the critical moment: "This operation of the French cavalry, the good work done by General Allenby on the left flank, and the position accidentally taken up by General Gough on the right, furnish one of the finest examples on record of the value of cavalry in a big infantry engagement."

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, November, 1921.

The interesting article in this number, from a cavalryman's standpoint, is "Cavalry in Open Warfare, Illustrated by the Operations Leading up to the Occupation of Mosul in November, 1918," by Major C. B. Dashwood Strettell.

This account of the operations of the last two weeks of the war on the Mesopotamian front is a valuable contribution to the history of cavalry work in the World War. In these operations two British cavalry brigades participated actively, made long and trying marches, often without water for long periods, kept up reconnaissance, and were in many hard engagements.

"In the success of these operations the two brigades of cavalry were no small factor, and as a study of 'how cavalry should be handled' possibly these operations are as brilliant an example as history can find."

The action at Hadraniyeh is an excellent study of cavalry combat. In this engagement, against a force numbering at least 1,000 men with guns and machine-guns, the 7th Cavalry Brigade put up a hard fight, lasting from dawn until early afternoon, and by a charge against the bluff on which the enemy were entrenched, followed by a scramble up the bluff dismounted, with bayonets fixed, and supported by charges delivered in the flanks and a barrage from the accompanying horse artillery, the brigade drove the enemy out of his entrenched and strong position and took the majority prisoners.

Another lesser action, at Qaiyarah, demonstrates the value of bold leadership: "The leading squadron was under the command of Major Bromilow, D. S. O., 14th Lancers. As he neared the copse on the river bank, heavy fire opened at 500 yards' range. He at once 'charged' and killed and wounded many of the enemy. His losses were one man severely wounded and twenty-nine horses. A moment's hesitation on his part would have meant that the squadron would have been wiped out."

This account offers also a number of instances of air service coöperation with the cavalry and air-service reconnaissance, instances which indicate that there is need for much peace-time training in this respect.

Militär-Wochenblatt, No. 27, 1921.

In this number appears an article by Lieutenant-General von Poseck, inspector of cavalry, in criticism of the articles by Brégard, Daubert, and de Taragon in the July-August and September-October, 1921, numbers of *Revue de Cavalerie*. He refers to these writings as attempts to discredit the performance of the German cavalry, and by way of proving the falseness of their assertions he cites fourteen instances in which French cavalry refused to accept combat with the German cavalry units and sixteen instances in which the German cavalry made successful mounted attacks.

Polo

At the annual meeting of the Polo Association the army circuit was abolished. This, it is believed, will work to the advantage of the army for reasons of economy and efficiency. The army teams now, instead of playing among themselves, will contend with civilian teams to a greater extent.

FIRST CAVALRY

The regimental polo team played the decisive game of the series with the 10th Cavalry team October 14, 1921, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., winning by a score of 11 to 8. October 16 a special game was played with the same team, resulting in a score of 16 to 3, in favor of the 1st Cavalry. November 16 the polo team played a game with the 1st Cavalry Division Headquarters team at this station; result: 5 to 4 in favor of the Division. A series of two games was played by the regimental team with the 10th Cavalry team, the first on November 11; result: 9 to 2 in favor of 1st Cavalry; second game, played November 13; result: 16 to 1 in favor of 1st Cavalry.

Very interesting games are held every Sunday afternoon, generally between first and second teams, playing six periods; and four periods between the Douglas Country Club team, consisting of Douglas citizens and "The Four Horsemen," a team made up of embryonic Milburn Deveroux among the younger lieutenants of the camp.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY

Polo in the regiment was given a big boost by the arrival of Major C. P. Chandler from the 17th Cavalry. Major Chandler was elected team captain, and systematic training of ponies and practice games were started. A first-class team has been developed, which easily won the exhibition game which opened the winter tournament at Del Monte on January 23. Our opponents were three of the regular Del Monte team and one officer from the H. M. S. *Raleigh*. Score: 7-2. On January 31 the strong San Mateo four was defeated by the score of 12-10 in the first round of the Junior Handicap games. The regimental team won the trophy in the series by the defaulting of the Del Monte Juniors. On January 25 the regimental "B" team defeated a team from H. M. S. *Raleigh*. Score: 20-2. On February 1 two of our "A" team with two of our "B" team won from a picked four of San Mateo and Del Monte by the score of 9-5. On February 3 the regimental team lost the Senior Handicap trophy to the Del Monte team by the score of 13-12. Throughout the tournament Major Chandler has played wonderful polo at No. 2, being brilliantly assisted by Captain C. A. Wilkinson at No. 3. Captain J. C. Rogers, though new at the game, is developing into a strong back. The team has been greatly handicapped by poor mounts, practically all our ponies having been developed from troop horses. All we need to put the cavalry in the front rank of poloists on this coast is good ponies. We are trying to get authority to get some Parker Ranch horses from Hawaii, which are easily the best and cheapest horses the Government can buy for that purpose.

At the present time the regimental team is in Pasadena to participate in the tournament there; then they are to go to Coronado for the tournament. No funds were available from the Government, so the entire expense of this trip had to be borne by the Regimental Polo Association and the players themselves.

We are very anxious to have some competition within the army, and hope that we may in future participate in tournaments in which other posts and regiments are represented.

POLO

TWELFTH CAVALRY

The two squadron polo teams of the regiment have gotten down to real work during the past three months. Fort Brown and Fort Ringgold each have a good field, and each team has a number of enthusiastic players who have been giving much attention to the game, although Fort Brown has been handicapped during January and February by weather conditions which have not permitted regular practice.

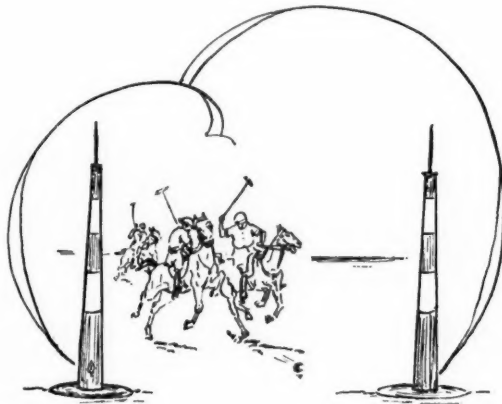
The 2d Squadron team came down from Fort Ringgold and played the 1st Squadron at Fort Brown on January 2d, the score resulting in 7 to 3 in favor of Fort Brown. The 1st Squadron team was composed of Captains C. B. Byrd, C. A. Pierce and H. F. Rathjen and 1st Lieutenant H. G. Maddox, while the 2d Squadron team had the following members: Captains Winfred Houghton, Raymond C. Blatt, Conrad G. Wall, and James W. Ewing.

On February 4 the 2d Squadron team was victor in a game played at Fort Ringgold, the score being 11¼ to 2. The line-ups were the same as in the previous game, except that Captains Frank M. Harshberger and Ernest F. Dukes were substitutes for the 1st and 2d Squadrons, respectively.

The 12th Cavalry team engaged in two games with the 4th Cavalry team at Fort McIntosh on February 21 and 23, the first game resulting in a score of 13 to 4 in favor of the 4th Cavalry, while the second game was almost a tie, with a 4 to 5 score in favor of the 4th.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY

The Norwich University polo team made recently an extensive and successful trip. The party consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Edwards, U. S. Cavalry, manager and coach, and Cadets I. D. White, J. W. Joslyn, K. G. Allen, and R. A. Switzer. In New York, on February 17, the team played against the Durland Club team and defeated them 10 to 3. February 18 they defeated the University of Pennsylvania team at Philadelphia by a score of 12 to 5. After the game, Colonel Edwards and Cadet Switzer returned to Norwich. The other three cadets continued to Cleveland, where they won the tournament there. No report has been received at this writing of the results of the game in Cincinnati. Thirty-four students are out for polo at Norwich University.



Cavalry School Notes

THE CAVALRY SCHOOL

Fort Riley, Texas

Exhibition rides by platoons of the Troop Officers' and Basic Classes, displaying both schooling and jumping, have been a feature of the Saturday morning schedule, with large and enthusiastic attendance.

The instructors of the department of horsemanship have given three beautiful exhibitions of schooling and jumping during the last month, in honor of General Pershing, Assistant Secretary of War J. M. Wainwright, and the Deputy Chief of Staff, Major General Harbord, and Major General McGlachlin and Board of Officers, who visited the School. The following officers rode in the exhibition: Colonel H. S. Hawkins, Major John A. Barry, Majors W. W. West, Jr., Sloan Doak, A. E. Willbourn, H. D. Chamberlin, J. B. Thompson, Captains F. L. Carr, W. B. Bradford, L. A. Shafer, T. M. Cockrill, W. T. Bauskett, Jr., and R. C. Winchester.

An open winter has added much to the pleasure of outside riding, and the weekly drag hunts of the Cavalry School Hunt, under the supervision of Major D. W. McEnery, master of hounds, have been well attended. On February 16 the Cavalry School Hunt received official recognition by the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association and is now listed in the racing calendar. Cavalry School horses, therefore, are now entitled to entry as qualified hunters at all horse shows.

The horses are now being prepared for mounted saber work and pistol firing. A number of pistol experts may be heard every afternoon holiday, getting in a little extra preliminary practice. Some very high scores are anticipated this year in both pistol and saber courses.

The Cavalry School polo team is keeping in condition by means of indoor polo, with considerable outside practice in the open weather. Sunday afternoon matches have been a feature of the garrison entertainment all winter.

The Communications Course for enlisted specialists, in charge of Major R. E. McQuillin, began February 15, with thirty-one students enrolled. The schedule covers twenty weeks' instruction in telegraphy, elementary electricity, care and operation of cavalry radio apparatus, telephony, visual signaling, message center and messenger service. The communications systems of a cavalry brigade, arranged in miniature, will be demonstrated for each of the officers' classes, and a demonstration of communication between the ground and airplane will be featured, in which the 16th Observation Squadron, Air Service, will take part. That organization, Major C. L. Tinker, commanding, with five officers, fifty-five enlisted men, and two 4-B De Havilland planes, are now hard at work, principally on organization and elementary instruction, with flights every fair day.

A second enlisted specialists' course of four months began February 15, with thirteen students, in charge of Captain Lewis A. Gordon, 9th Engineers. The students were detailed from the pioneer and demolition sections of the Headquarters Troops of the regiments, and will receive instruction in demolition, reconnaissance, field fortifications, and military bridges.

The Gun Club, under the leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Cox, is having an active season, in spite of the fact that several of its most enthusiastic members are taking the Field Officers' Course. Great interest is taken in the shoots, which are held regularly twice a week, with a tea at the club-house, following the shoot, every Sunday afternoon.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

The Cavalry School Club has been reorganized, a new constitution adopted, and new officers elected. Plans are now being entertained for refurnishing the club and increasing its activities.

The Cavalry Board is now hard at work revising the training regulations pertaining to the cavalry. The training regulations, as a whole, will consist of about one thousand pamphlets, of which forty-nine are to be prepared by the cavalry. Fourteen of these are now completed and the remainder are nearing completion.

The board is also busy preparing correspondence courses for reserve officers, based upon the courses for troop and field officers at the Cavalry School, which are to be forwarded to the Chief of Cavalry for revision April 1.

Several interesting experimental tests by the board are now nearly completed, among which are several new types of rifle stocks, some of which have pistol grips of varying length; a new type of pack-box for cavalry demolition outfits, which will reduce the weight on the pack animal to two hundred pounds; a new design of barrack bag of heavy waterproof material, having a carrying handle similar to that on a suit-case; a new rifle-cleaning solution, which can be issued ready for use, requires no mixing; and improved forms for recording individual scores in pistol practice, and the consolidated report of the regimental commander. Machine-guns, caliber .50, are now being manufactured by the Ordnance Department and will be forwarded to the Cavalry Board for experiment in the near future.

Regimental Notes

FIRST CAVALRY—Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Arizona

Colonel A. V. P. Anderson, Commanding

The regimental football team played a tie game with a strong team at Bisbee, Ariz., October 23. October 30, in a return game on the home grounds, the 1st Cavalry won, 13-7. November 20 the regimental team was defeated at Bisbee by the American Legion team; score, 17-0.

The regiment participated in the Armistice Day parade November 11, in the City of Douglas, Ariz. Appropriate ceremonies were held during Christmas week, including a very successful post Christmas tree for the children.

A review of the regiment was held January 26 for the Assistant Secretary of War, J. M. Wainwright, Major-General James G. Harbard, Deputy Chief of Staff, and Major-General John L. Hines, commanding 8th Corps Area.

At a formal parade January 24, 1922, an Italian War Cross was presented to Master Sergeant Lloyd M. Seibert, 1st Cavalry, and the regiment passed in review in his honor. On January 31 a detachment of one officer and ten men marched to Naco, Ariz., to garrison that station, relieving a detachment of the 10th Cavalry. Tactical exercises are held every Wednesday, involving units from the squad to include the regiment.

SECOND CAVALRY—Fort Riley, Kansas

Colonel John S. Winn, Commanding

The 1st Squadron, on duty at Camp Funston since January, 1921, was relieved by Troop G December 15, and has returned to Fort Riley for duty. When the sales now in

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progress, and others in prospect, at Camp Funston are completed, it is hoped that a small fire guard will suffice for the cantonment and that the entire regiment will be at Fort Riley.

Troop E, commanded by Captain Frank E. Nelson, acted as escort to Assistant Secretary of War J. M. Wainwright and Major-General J. G. Harbord, Deputy Chief of Staff, during their visit to the post, February 1.

The Regimental Basket-ball League, temporarily halted by influenza, is again under way. Bowling teams have been organized by the enlisted personnel in several organizations of the regiment. The officers of the post have organized a bowling league of six teams. The 2d Cavalry team stands third to date.

At date of writing, February 24, the enlisted strength is 741, with every indication that the authorized strength of 818 will be reached in the early spring. The character and intelligence of the present-day recruit is considerably higher than that of those obtained in the intensive recruiting drives of the years immediately following the conclusion of the World War.

Training of recruits has been progressing satisfactorily. Owing to the mild winter, the regiment has been able to drill almost daily out of doors. Only a few days during the winter has it been too cold for outdoor work.

Advantage is being taken of the several schools for specialists at the Cavalry School, 38 enlisted men being detailed for instruction as stable sergeants, horseshoers, cooks, radio operators, and pioneer and demolition specialists.

THIRD CAVALRY—Fort Myer, Virginia

Headquarters and Second Squadron, Colonel William C. Rivers, Commanding

The severe winter has made the ground impracticable for much outside work and most of the training has, therefore, been in the riding hall. Exhibition drills have been given each Friday afternoon, and will continue during March. The program has consisted of a close and extended-order drill by Troop E, armed with the saber; a rough riding exhibition by Troop F; a "monkey drill" by Troop G; an exhibition of four-line team-driving by the Service Troop or a period or two of indoor polo; a battery drill by the 3d Field Artillery and a jumping exhibition by the jumping squad. These rides are well attended by the people of Washington and have been witnessed by a number of distinguished national and foreign personages.

Officers of the squadron entered a number of horses in the jumping classes at the American Remount Association Impromptu horse shows on January 21 and March 3, at the Washington Riding and Hunt Club, and shared in the ribbons awarded.

The officers' equitation class has been working a number of remounts, mostly half-bred, from the Depot at Front Royal, Va. A squad of officers and men are training for the District Cross Country Race on February 28. Basket-ball, boxing, and bowling have been among the indoor winter activities.

Excellent classes have been maintained in the post school, with an enrollment of 200 and a high attendance average. The courses have included primary and secondary general education; small arms, cavalry and field artillery; topography, map and sand-table work; radio and telephone; West Point entrance requirements; Spanish; saddlers; horseshoers; company clerks; intelligence; demolitions; signal communication, etc.

First Squadron, Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont

Colonel George Williams, Commanding

On December 15 and 17 riding-hall exhibitions were given, the first in honor of the Chamber of Commerce of Burlington, the second in honor of the members of the garrison.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

All troops took part, as well as Troop L, Training Center Squadron, No. 1, formerly Troop E of this regiment.

The mounted work in the riding hall has been kept up throughout the winter. This is unusual, as in the past the freezing of the tan-bark has frequently forced the suspension of mounted work. This year a six-inch layer of shavings was placed over the bark and the whole oiled. In addition, a liberal allowance of salt was placed over the floor, and we have been rewarded with a good, soft, non-freezing floor covering.

Since the first of the New Year, considerable interference with the prescribed training has been experienced. The two causes were the necessity of harvesting ice for the coming summer and the unloading of coal for the use of the post.

Squadron headquarters has been organized and radio and wire sections are now under instruction. It is believed that by the time spring opens up we will be ready to go into outdoor work with all the departments of the squadron functioning. The morale of the enlisted men is at present excellent.

FOURTH CAVALRY—Fort McIntosh, Texas

Colonel Howard R. Hickok, Commanding

Practically the whole garrison turned out for the dance on New Year's Eve, and this was followed the next morning with open house by Colonel and Mrs. Hickok. At noon the party rode over into Mexico and as the guests of the Mexican officials partook of a venison luncheon.

January 22 Colonel Hickok and Captain C. E. Goodwyn gave a hunt breakfast, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The regimental polo tournament is proving very exciting. The Red, Blue, and Yellow teams are all close contestants. Games are played every Sunday, and the attendance of the civilian population is very large.

January 19 the Assistant Secretary of War, Colonel Wainwright, and General Harbord inspected the garrison. The Kiwanis Club of Laredo gave a dinner in honor of the visitors. Colonel Wainwright remarked during the evening about the cordial relations that existed between the members of the regiment.

Basket-ball has been started at the post. The Service Troop defeated the Laredo High School. The prospects in this sport look bright.

Troop E, 4th Cavalry, Captain Barrett commanding, gave a horse show January 29. The prizes won were as follows: Jumping, Sergeant Saunders; equitation, Sergeant Wells; best N. C. O. equipment, Sergeant Jones; best private's equipment, Private Jordan.

February 21, during a severe sand-storm, the 4th Cavalry Polo team defeated the Laredo team by a score of 13 to 4.

The whole day of February 22 was devoted to the dedication of the new international bridge. The 4th Cavalry was escort to Governor Neff, of Texas, while the Mexican garrison was the escort for the governors of the four neighboring States. After the ceremony there was a parade in which all the troops participated.

Fort Ringgold was defeated at polo February 23 by the 4th Cavalry, 6 to 4. The game was tied 3 to 3 for a long time.

FIFTH CAVALRY—Fort Clark, Texas

Colonel W. D. Forsyth, Commanding

Orders have been received designating Camps Eagle Pass and R. E. L. Michie as subposts of Fort Clark, each subpost to be garrisoned by one troop of the regiment. On February 23 Headquarters, Headquarters First Squadron, and Troop B were relieved from duty at the subpost of Camp R. E. L. Michie and marched to Fort Clark for station.

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Troop A remained at Camp Michie. On March 1 Troop G marched to Camp Eagle Pass for temporary station, relieving Troop C, which marched to Fort Clark for station.

Great interest is displayed in the monthly rifle and pistol competitions conducted at Fort Clark. One event featured in each competition is the *known poor shot* match. Judging from the results obtained in the last match, there will be no poor shots in the regiment when the time for regular practice arrives.

February 24 a regimental field day was held at Fort Clark, all events being mounted. The list of events included 440-yard flat race; 440-yard Roman race; 440-yard Cossack race; 200-yard potato race; officers jumping, 4 jumps, 3 feet high, twice around on figure of eight; enlisted men's jumping, same as officers; equitation, squad of one sergeant, one corporal, and seven privates, selected from alphabetical roster in grade; slow mule race; escort wagon race. All troops present at Fort Clark had entries in each event.

Polo in the Fifth Cavalry is now an asset. The interest, both active and otherwise, of all officers for duty at the post and the encouragement given the game by our present commanding officer, who is one of our most enthusiastic players, combine to make our prospects more favorable toward developing a winning team. We are fortunate in having Colonel W. D. Forsyth as an active member, thereby giving us the needed beneficial instruction, from his experience, gained from many years of fast play in various parts of the country.

SIXTH CAVALRY—Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia

Colonel Robert J. Fleming, Commanding

(Sixth Cavalry notes not received in time for publication)

SEVENTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel Walter C. Short, Commanding

The regimental polo team won the finals in the 1st Cavalry Division Polo Meet, defeating the 82d Field Artillery by a score of 11 to 4. The team consisted of Captains Wood, Gay, Craig, and Short, Captain Carson substituting.

Since January 1, 1922, the regiment has been recruited to within 30 men of the authorized strength. These recruits are being rapidly and efficiently trained by a training cadre of officers and specially selected non-commissioned officers, and when turned over for duty with their organizations are qualified to perform the duties of a cavalry soldier on a par with men of longer service.

The basket-ball team, under charge of Captain Waters, is making a very creditable showing in the Post League, and gives promise of developing into a strong team before the close of the season.

The regiment was reviewed by the Division Commander on January 23, 1922, and by the Assistant Secretary of War and Deputy Chief of Staff on January 25, 1922, and, notwithstanding the large number of recruits present in the ranks, the showing made was highly satisfactory.

An Inter-Troop Baseball League has been organized, the object being to develop good-natured rivalry between organizations and to determine the best players in order to select members for the regimental team. A pennant will be awarded the winning team.

The garrison training has progressed steadily. Unit Schools for officers and non-commissioned officers have been conducted with increasing interest and very gratifying results.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

EIGHTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel James H. Reeves, Commanding

The recent arrival of a number of recruits from Fort Logan, Colo., and Fort Benjamin, Harrison, Ind., has brought the regiment to approximately its authorized strength. All recruits are now undergoing intensive training, which includes practice marches and camping; this intensive training is conducted by junior officers under the direction of squadron commanders, and every effort is being made to bring recruits to the high standard of the cavalry service.

The polo teams are now practicing at every opportunity, in preparation for the Junior Polo Tournament, which is to be held during the month of April.

The semi-monthly boxing shows are a great success, drawing all the fistie fans of the regiment and surrounding organizations, as well as a large number of civilians from El Paso. These exhibitions are held every two weeks, alternating with the bi-weekly dances, which have proven delightful social affairs. The culminating event of the dancing set was a masquerade on St. Valentine's Day, which was largely attended by members of the regiment and their friends of El Paso.

A noteworthy feature of the regimental religious service each Sunday is the attendance of the families. An active Sunday School for the children is growing rapidly. Our Christmas celebration was a great occasion. It was financed and supervised by the Board of Governors of the Service Club and is considered to have been the greatest season ever known in the regiment.

The regimental exchange has been moved into headquarters building, new equipment installed, and many conveniences added, making it the most complete, if not the best, regimental exchange along the border.

A regimental dinner at the officers' mess each month is a regular social affair, at which several speakers discuss service problems.

The non-commissioned officers have recently organized a club. They have beautiful club rooms, elegantly furnished, and it has become a very popular resort. Its usefulness is not limited to recreational purposes, since it affords an ideal meeting place for the popular discussion of the military problems peculiar to the non-commissioned officers.

The Women's Club, composed of the wives of the non-commissioned officers, is very active. They have social and business meetings weekly and assist the activities of the regiment in many ways.

Regimental recruiting, under the personal supervision of Captain E. P. Gosnell, has been exceptionally successful. His detachment up to February 20 had recruited a total of 206 men; the next highest by any organization in the garrison was 113, total recruits enlisted by all organizations of the post being 713.

NINTH CAVALRY—Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P. I.

Colonel Edward Anderson, Commanding

From October 26 to November 21, 1921, eight officers, including the regimental commander and 180 men of the regiment, participated in the Philippine Department annual staff ride. The detachment marched about 350 miles, and some of the officers and men marched still farther, coming out at Antimonan, on the east coast. For two weeks of the period there was much rain and mud. The work was very interesting and involved the use of all branches of the service.

Supplementary target practice was held during November and December, and the new course in rifle marksmanship is considered much superior to the old one.

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Three field meets were held at this post during October, November, and December. As usual, victory for the 9th Cavalry resulted. The Pentathlon and Decathlon were included in the events.

The regiment completed its reorganization on December 1. The delay was caused by officers and men being on the department staff ride.

No baseball games were played at Camp Stotsenburg during the last three months of the year, but the regimental team has entered the Philippine Island Baseball League, and as the regiment has good material every one is expecting an excellent showing. Our record in the league at present shows ten games won and one lost.

On the late afternoon of December 24 the regiment formed and, with band playing, marched to the regimental Christmas tree. Every officer, man, woman, and child received a present. Much credit is due the chaplain and the women of the regiment for their hard work.

The 9th Cavalry Polo Club has been very active and prosperous during the period. Fourteen officers are now regular playing members. We intend entering two teams in the annual Department Tournament to be held in Manila, January 29 to February 12. Upon the departure of Brigadier-General Charles G. Treat, the club lost a very enthusiastic and active player, and in commemoration of his active support of polo throughout his army career the club presented him with a beautiful silver loving cup.

In the best and most interesting Department Meet ever staged in this department, the Ninth Cavalry romped home in first place. The final scores were: 9th Cavalry, 73; 57th Infantry, 61; 43d Infantry, 56; 45th Infantry, 51; 24th Field Artillery, 7; 14th Engineers, 4. The meet was held January 23, 24, and 25, at Manila.

The regiment is entering two polo teams in the Department Polo Tournament, in which seven teams will compete.

TENTH CAVALRY—Fort Huachuca, Arizona

Colonel Edwin B. Winans, Commanding

Our high light of the past quarter was the visit of Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright, Major-General Harbord, Deputy Chief of Staff, and Major-General Hines, 8th Corps Area Commander. We had feared that we were too far off the scheduled route for them to visit us, and the unexpected honor was all the more pleasant for this reason.

In Generals Harbord and Hines we greeted old friends and in Secretary Wainwright we found a new one for whom we will always have a high and sincere regard.

Life is real and life is earnest in the regiment these days. Just as the 1st Cavalry Division is the corps d'elite of the army, so we expect to be the elite of the division, and we realize that hard work does it. The division training schedule is quite a strenuous one, and we are at it hammer and tongs. We have even laid aside polo until later in the year and are also using Saturdays for instruction.

We are greatly pleased over the prospect of the entire regiment being again together for the first time in several years; this will be when Troop F returns from Fort Apache and our detachment is withdrawn from Lochiel. Our Naco detachment is already at home, Naco now being garrisoned by the 1st Cavalry.

Our only sporting events since the last issue of the JOURNAL have been two race meets.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY—Presidio of Monterey, California

Colonel John M. Jenkins, Commanding

A football tournament for enlisted men's teams, representing each organization in the regiment, was completed in January, with the undefeated Headquarters Troop the

REGIMENTAL NOTES

winner of the cup. A similar tournament in basket-ball is now being held, after which baseball will start.

Monthly race meets are being held on the Del Monte race-track. They have been very successful and well attended by both the military and civilian population.

Field meets have been held each month, and the athletes of the regiment are rounding into fine form. All we need is some inter-regimental competition to prove that the 11th is still pre-eminent in the field of sport.

Boxing competitions are being held monthly, and some first-class boxers are being developed.

The last week in January H. M. S. *Raleigh* was at anchor in Monterey Bay. The officers and men were fittingly entertained by the regiment. A rifle competition was held on the target range between eight men teams from the *Raleigh* and from the 11th, in which the cavalry won by 180 points, each man beating his competitor. The conditions of the match were arranged by Captain Bromley, in command of the *Raleigh*.

On February 2, the Regimental Birthday, fitting ceremonies were held on the parade ground, with speeches by the Commanding Officer and Major C. P. Chandler, after which a field meet was held, which was well attended by the civilian population and which displayed excellent horsemanship in the mounted events and proved our athletic ability in the dismounted events.

On February 8 a detachment, under command of Major Chandler, consisting of Troop G and one automatic rifle squad from the other line troops, left the post on a three-day hike to test out improvised packs for the automatic rifle. It rained continuously while the detachment was out, but they came in February 10, having marched seventy-five miles, without a sore back or a lame horse and with men and animals in excellent condition. An average marching gait of six miles per hour was maintained each day. All pack animals carried a minimum weight, including auto-rifle ammunition of 150 pounds.

TWELFTH CAVALRY—Fort Brown, Mercedes, McAllen, Sam Fordyce, and Fort Ringgold, Texas Colonel Sedgwick Rice, Commanding

Assistant Secretary of War J. Mayhew Wainwright and Deputy Chief of Staff James G. Harbord visited the various stations of the regiment on January 17, 18, and 19. The party, in company with Colonel Sedgwick Rice, Lieutenant-Colonel Byron L. Barger, O. R. C., Lieutenant-Colonel Charles O. Thomas, Jr., Captain Charles S. Miller, special aide to Secretary Wainwright, and Lieutenant C. C. Jadwin, General Harbord's aide, visited Matamoros the morning of the 17th, later inspecting the various points of interest at the post. A reception at the Officers' Club was attended by members of the American Legion, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Rotary Club. The officers and ladies of the post called on the Secretary and General Harbord at Colonel Rice's quarters the same night, at 8 o'clock. The party left Fort Brown the morning of the 18th, visiting Mercedes, McAllen, Sam Fordyce, and Fort Ringgold that day.

The entire regiment has been shocked by the loss of Colonel and Mrs. Rice's quarters, which burned early Sunday morning, January 15. The contents of the quarters were consumed by the flames, only a very few minor articles being saved. A severe blow to Colonel Rice was the loss of his splendid collection of Indian relics, etc., accumulated during his years of army service. These included a painting of Sitting Bull by C. M. Russell and paintings of several Indian scouts by Burbank, each of the scouts having served with Colonel Rice many years ago in Arizona.

The officers and ladies at Fort Brown have enjoyed two splendid rides during February. The first was a paper chase on the 12th, which was won by Miss Elizabeth Thomas,

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daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Charles O. Thomas, Jr. Captain and Mrs. John J. Bohn entertained the officers and ladies of the post and a few invited guests from Brownsville, Texas, with a ride Sunday, February 19.

A barn dance, given at the Officers' Club for the Army Relief Society Christmas week, was a great success. On the night of December 24 Christmas-tree exercises were held at the E. & R. building. At McAllen, Christmas Eve night was celebrated by a Christmas tree, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The main feature of the evening was the appearance of Santa Claus in his splendid regalia, riding a peppy little Texas burro.

A baseball team, recently organized at McAllen, shows promising results. The regiment is preparing for the target season, which starts shortly.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming

Colonel Roy B. Harper, Commanding

Style *versus* stamina concisely sums up the problem which confronted the 13th Cavalry riding team, which, in the National Western Horse Show, held at Denver, Colo., January 16-21, 1922, captured twenty-eight premiums in competition against some of the best saddle-horses in the country, when the competitors from the regiment, now stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., first scrutinized the entries made by the Loula Long Combs, William E. Dee, Broadmoor Farms, J. B. Cooper & Son, C. T. Hall, and other nationally prominent stables in the western tanbark classic.

To even hope to furnish competition with such high-stepping, high-priced, five-gaited horses as *Tiger Rose* and *Grand Master*, of the Combs stables, seemed out of the question; but with the regimental motto, "It shall be done," firmly before them, the 13th cavalymen scratched not a single entry, and not only carried off ribbons in classes which seemed at first glance to be beyond their mounts, but secured the lion's share of the premiums in the classes for which service mounts are by reason of their training preeminently fitted.

The show was strictly a civilian affair and the ability of an entry to reveal high hock and knee action seemed to count far more with the judges than did schooling. Suitability for shaking up a tired business man's torpid liver with a fast single-foot on a shady bridle-path, together with picture-book conformation, was more greatly prized by the judges than the all-around suitability necessary in a public horse; but, of course, this was to be expected.

Where the cavalry scored most heavily was in the polo pony and jumping classes, where bold hearts, strong riding, and conscientious schooling won their sure and just dues. In two of the jumping events troop horses, cleverly ridden, captured first, second, and third places. Up until the day before the show ended, not a single refusal was chalked up against the cavalry entries. Of four refusals, encountered toward the end of the show, when the horses were becoming surfeited with howling mobs and difficult obstacles, not one resulted in disqualification, for the riders, without exception, gallily threw their hearts over the threatening bars and rode their mounts over after them.

King, a horse assigned to Troop A of the regiment, cleverly ridden by Captain Theodore E. Voigt, a graduate of last year's basic course at the Cavalry School, made a strong bid for honors as the champion hunter of the show. His initial performance of clearing a four-foot-six-inch triple-bar jump, covering a distance of twenty-three feet, placed both himself and his rider squarely before the eyes of the Denver press.

In this connection it seems apropos to state that before the horse show the writer was told by one of the officials of the show that military entries he had encountered hitherto had been extremely disappointing, without exception. This same worthy, after the first triple-bar jump, along with the rest of the officials and judges, was loud in his praise of the army entries and the skillful riding exhibited.

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Four of the seven officers of the regiment composing the riding team are Cavalry School graduates and the remainder are eager, although they are now exceptional horse-men, to absorb the Riley idea.

Of the twenty-eight ribbons won, five were blue, nine red, eleven yellow, and three white. This gave the Thirteenth fourth place among all exhibitors, the renowned steeds of Loula Long Combs finishing far ahead of the field.

The officers composing the riding team were Major Roy W. Holderness, Captain Frank L. Whittaker, Captain Howard C. Tobin, Captain Herbert E. Watkins, Captain Harry E. Dodge, Captain Bruce M. McDill, Captain Theodore E. Voigt, and Lieutenant H. B. K. Willis, manager.

During the course of the show the 13th Cavalry polo team, composed of Captains McDill, Dodge, Voigt, and Watkins, played the Denver Country Club team three indoor matches of two periods each, winning all three handily by the scores of 5-2, 5-1, and 6-0, respectively.

The distinct hit of the show, however, as evidenced by the plaudits of both the press and public, was the musical drill team, selected and trained by Major Roy W. Holderness from the troops of his squadron, the second squadron, which gave an exhibition at each of the nine performances. An officer, the guidon, and twenty-four troopers constituted the team, which, without a word of command, went through a series of some forty evolutions at the school trot and the gallop, to music.

Such noted horsemen as J. D. Farrell, of Seattle, Wash.; Chairman D. Schilling, of the National Western Horse Show; Richard Stericker, of Chicago, Ill., and others characterized the drill as the best thing of its kind that they had ever seen. From the first performance to the last, the drill never suffered a hitch nor a slip of any kind, from the first movement of forming line at the gallop to the saber charge, which was the conclusion of the exhibition. Applause was continuous throughout the drill, each time it was presented, and daily the press was unanimous in stating that the "cavalry riders were the stars of the show."

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Colonel Robert A. Brown, Commanding

Zero weather has been the keynote of the second winter spent by the 14th Cavalry at Fort Des Moines, and the riding hall has been the center of most of the mounted training and sport.

Much interest has been displayed by local sportsmen in the civilian polo team inaugurated at Fort Des Moines this winter. Indoor polo has been played with some success, although the size of the riding hall has cut the team to two players to a side. The civilian team hopes to acquire its own mounts in the near future and move into quarters at the new Country Club, about a mile from the military reservation.

An excellent indoor rifle and pistol range has been constructed in one of the vacant stables. This range is well heated and lighted and is one of the best indoor ranges in the army. Competitions between individuals and units are being held weekly, with the result that keen interest is being displayed by officers and men and much improvement in the shooting of the regiment is assured.

The social life of the post has been enlivened by several dances in town and at the post.

Riding has become the favorite pastime of the ladies of the post and of Des Moines, and the ladies' riding class is always well attended.

The Reserve Officers Department

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL COURSES

The correspondence school courses, delayed some weeks, were started early in the year and have aroused gratifying enthusiasm. The cavalry courses particularly seem to have won an immediate popularity and about 700 officers are enrolled in the cavalry basic course. The scheme of instruction is based upon a single general situation developed by a continuing operation, designed to hold the interest and co-ordinate all phases of instruction and clothe them with as near an approach to the actuality of war conditions as possible.

COLLAR INSIGNIA

In accordance with a recent change of Army Regulations, the collar insignia worn by members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, whether on active duty or not, will not have the letter "R" superimposed on the "U. S.," but will be the same as the insignia worn by commissioned officers of the Regular Army.

The insignia of the 61st Cavalry Division, recently adopted, is a black horse's head with yellow 61 underneath on a golden-yellow silk horseshoe.

RESERVE OFFICERS' EXAMINER, published by The U. S. Infantry Association—price, \$2.00—is a book designed to place in the hands of officers of the Reserve Corps a complete set of questions and answers covering the five subjects included in the basic examination for promotion of all officers: Administration, Military Law, Military Courtesy, Customs of the Service, Field Service Regulations, and Military Hygiene. This is the book you've been waiting for—the book that every reserve officer will eventually want. Get your copy now, devote a little systematic study to its contents, and when the time comes you will be ready for your *examination for promotion*.

(Use the order blank below.)

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....., 1922.

THE U. S. CAVALRY ASSOCIATION,
1624 H Street, Washington, D. C.:

Please forward to the address below the following book:

RESERVE OFFICERS' EXAMINER.

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THE RESERVE OFFICERS DEPARTMENT

MASTERS OF FOXHOUNDS ASSOCIATION ENCOURAGES RESERVE CAVALRY DIVISION

At the annual meeting of the Masters of Foxhounds Association of America, held in New York February 15, it was resolved as follows:

Whereas the Federal Government is laying broad plans for the national defense and is causing the Reserve Corps to be organized, and is including in this organized reserve six cavalry divisions; and

Whereas the development of such divisions will in time of peace develop an intensive interest in the horse, horsemanship, and mounted sport; and

Whereas in time of war they will be of inestimable value to the nation; be it

Resolved, That this association encourage in every way the growth and success of the reserve cavalry divisions.

PROGRAM FOR FIELD TRAINING OF RESERVES, SUMMER OF 1922

(Extract: War Department Circular No. 36, February 11, 1922)

The program for troops of the mobile army assumes twelve working days and is arranged as follows:

MORNINGS

Terrain exercises for all officers daily.
Practical schools of application for all enlisted men.

AFTERNOONS

Demonstrations.
Drill.
Ceremonies.

Terrain Exercises.—For each officer these exercises should require the solution of tactical problems appropriate for his grade and usually in assumed war operations of his own unit. About one-half of the twelve exercises should deal with the attack, one-fourth with the defense, and the remainder with observation and security.

Demonstrations.—All officers and men should witness demonstrations to illustrate important tactical principles involved in the following:

- (a) Platoon of infantry in the attack.
- (b) Rifle company in the attack
- (c) Machine-gun company in the attack.
- (d) Battery in the attack.
- (e) Battalion of infantry, supported by one-pounder, trench mortar, and artillery in the attack.
- (f) Demonstrations by other arms when considered feasible and desirable.

In addition to the above, the schools of application should demonstrate current methods for the training of specialists to the officers of the particular arm.

When practicable, service ammunition should be used against properly placed silhouettes to represent the enemy.

Drill.—To constitute a refresher course and to acquaint all concerned with the best methods, company officers and enlisted men should be given from one-half to one hour's close-order drill each day in suitable provisional organizations. Command in each unit should be by roster, to give experience and practice to the greatest number.

Ceremonics.—To promote esprit, each day's work should conclude with a parade or review by the provisional drill organizations.

The National Guard

NATIONAL GUARD ENCAMPMENTS

A compilation of all regulations, orders, instructions, and circulars, in force at this date, which relate to encampments, maneuvers, and other field training of the National Guard has been prepared for the use of the National Guard organizations of the 1st Corps Area. It is of sufficient value to all National Guard organizations that the references are repeated here and a few paragraphs are given entire:

Law Requiring Encampments.—Each company, troop, battery, and detachment in the National Guard shall participate in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, at least 15 days each year, unless excused from participation in any part thereof by the Secretary of War. (Sec. 92, National Defense Act.)

NOTE.—In case of failure, for any reason, for any organization to participate, it is best to obtain the excuse in writing from the Militia Bureau.

Fifteen-Day Encampments Authorized.—(Sec. 94, National Defense Act.)

Four-Day Instruction Camps Authorized.—(Sec. 97, National Defense Act.)

Status of National Guard in Camp.—(Par. 518, N. G. R., 1919.)

Command of Posts and Cantonments.—(Sec. 95, National Defense Act.)

Camps and Schools for National Guard.—Contingent upon the necessary funds being available, the National Guard will attend a field training period of fifteen days, and, in addition, schools of instruction for officers and specially selected men may be held for a period not to exceed four days' actual attendance in camp. It is believed that it would be most beneficial if arrangements can be made to have the four-day period immediately precede the main encampment. (Letter M. B., 354.1, December 6, 1920.)

Availability of Funds Previous to July 1, 1922.—Schools of Instruction for Commissioned Officers and Enlisted men.—There is small prospect of any funds being available to hold classes of a four-day period for commissioned officers and specially selected enlisted men previous to July 1, 1922. The same remark applies to the 15-day period field training. (Letter C. M. B., January 13, 1922.)

Training Schedules and Standards.—In preparing schedules for training the National Guard, the limited time available and the intermittent character of the work require the maximum concentration upon those subjects which are the most essential. It cannot be expected that the standards of efficiency to be attained will be equal to those established for troops which devote their entire time to military service. (Training Policy, M. B., August 31, 1921.)

General Scope of Field Training.—It will be assumed that the completion of their instruction will normally come in a period of intensive training upon their draft into Federal service in time of war, and to such extent as is logical each summer camp will be regarded as a miniature period of such intensive training. (Training Policy, M. B., August 31, 1921.)

Training of Commanding and Staff Officers.—The administration and instruction of the encampment or march should be such that all officers shall perform, as far as practicable, all the functions appropriate to their grade and office that would devolve upon them in actual campaign.

Report will be made of the degree and manner in which the commanding and respective staff officers performed the duties of their office.

Any officer displaying marked ability or inefficiency will be noted by name in the report. (Page 2, Field Inspection Report.)

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Recruit Instruction.—So far as is possible, the aim should be to finish recruit instruction in the army and take to the annual encampment organizations which are ready to work as units. (Training Policy, M. B., August 31, 1921.)

Training Schedule for Entire Year.—The prescribing of a training schedule applicable to all the National Guard troops of any service is impracticable. Local conditions will vary widely; some units are new from captain to private, others have had considerable experience and know how to function as a team. The situation which confronts the companies should be thoroughly understood by the regimental commander, who is expected to visit and observe and assist all the organizations in his command. Schedules of armory instruction will be prepared by the Regular Army instructor, detailed for duty with an organization of the National Guard, after consultation with the commanding officer of the organization. These schedules, after approval by the proper State official, should be published for the guidance of the officers who are responsible for the execution of the program. Training schedules for the summer encampment will be similarly prepared, but transmitted by the instructor to the corps area commander for final action. In the preparation of the instruction schedules, the latest training memoranda of the different services and the standards of proficiency which have been adopted in the training of the Regular Army will be available. The proper application of the information contained in such manuals will rest with the judgment and initiative of the respective commanders. Full consideration will be given to the time limits involved, which, as a rule, cannot be extended. Ordinarily, seventy-two (72) hours per year will be the maximum time which can be devoted to armory instruction and not more than fifteen (15) days will be available for field training. Manifestly, selection must be made of those features of Regular Army training which are considered the most important and the most practicable of application. For the present year, emphasis must be laid on such features to the complete exclusion of other subjects which have a place in the annual program of instruction in the Regular Army, but which must be postponed in the case of the National Guard. No combined maneuvers will be prescribed without special authority from the Militia Bureau, War Department. Subject to the above instructions, the armory training schedule will be arranged so that it constitutes a first period of a general program, the natural ending of which will be the summer outdoor period. When practicable, neither part should include exercises which could be better covered in the other period of the program. (Training Policy, M. B., August 31, 1921.)

Training Schedule for Camps.—In the field training of the coming year emphasis should again be laid upon the fundamentals for small units. For more detailed instructions with reference to the training of the National Guard, see approved memorandum of August 31, 1921, published by the Militia Bureau, copies of which were furnished corps area commanders for guidance and distribution to instructors. As a rule, no maneuvers will be attempted this year, but in each camp at least four half-day terrain exercises without troops will be held for all field and general officers. These exercises should furnish tactical problems *appropriate for the grades of those participating*, and should deal with assumed war situations for the units (battalion, regiment, brigade, or division) to which they belong. (Letter A. G. O., 353, December 31, 1921.)

General Scheme of Training.—Instruction in the following subjects will be given to all branches of the National Guard:

Discipline; military courtesy and customs of the service; exercises for physical development; care, making up, and use of personal equipment (infantry), including arms; personal hygiene and first aid; school of the soldier (infantry); school of the squad (infantry); guard duty; tent-pitching and camp expedients; marches and march discipline; performance of riot duty.

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In addition to the subjects listed above, instruction in the cavalry will cover the subjects given below:

(a) School of the trooper, mounted and dismounted; elementary principles of equitation; training of specialists; care of animals, map-reading and road-sketching.

(b) Mounted and dismounted, with and without arms, progressive through squad and platoon; target practice—rifle, automatic rifle, machine-gun, and pistol; week-end practice marches; entraining and detraining; making and breaking camp; mounted attack; dismounted fire action; terrain exercises; combat problems; ceremonies, inspections, and reviews; tests of proficiency.

Lectures, Conferences, and Schools may be held in the evening, but it is more expedient to hold them during the day. They should be held preferably in the morning and never immediately after a meal. (Circular Letter M. B., No. 11, February 26, 1920.)

Practice Marches During Camp.—Such marches as may be prescribed should be for the purpose of instruction in march discipline, conduct of marches, etc., and not as tests of endurance or as a hardening process. (Circular Letter M. B., No. 11, February 26, 1920.)

Simple Night Maneuvers During Camp.—For troops sufficiently advanced in fundamental training, one or more simple night maneuvers or exercises, such as occupying by night a position selected during daylight, should be prescribed embodying the following features and as many more as may be deemed expedient, viz:

(a) Necessity for clear and concise orders and definite objective; (b) Necessity for silence and absence of lights during operation; (c) Means and methods of maintaining direction, contact, and communication throughout command. (Circular Letter M. B., No. 11, February 26, 1920.)

Specialization in Training.—This limitation of time is a fundamental consideration which must be recognized not only in the general training policy, but in preparing the schedules of instruction and arranging the details of execution. The National Guard officer or non-commissioned officer is not expected to become a competent instructor in all of the technical and tactical details, and the solution of the problem must be found in such a division of work as will permit individuals to concentrate on only a part of the whole duty. Their work must be so laid out as to permit officers and non-commissioned officers to specialize on one or at least a few subjects, and then be developed so that they can perfect themselves to a point where their own efforts as instructors will be valuable as coming from one who has specialized on the particular subjects considered. The methods known as the block system are calculated to meet such a situation as confronts the National Guard, and, where applicable, it is recommended that the system be followed for a part of each training day. (Training Policy, M. B., August 31, 1921.)

The "Block" System of Instruction.—The "Block" system of instruction of units has been tried out in a few States and has given satisfactory results.

The system divides the complete course of instruction necessary to produce a well-trained unit into "blocks" and requires each individual, squad, and platoon to become proficient in the subjects embraced by each block before passing into the next block or group of subjects. This system presupposes the existence of experts who are to act as instructors in their particular branch. Some newly formed National Guard units do not include in their personnel the number of experts required by this system, and it has been suggested that an intensive course of training at the 15-day field training period would provide block instructors for the organizations not already provided with them. The progress of this system is being carefully observed by the Militia Bureau, and, if results warrant it, recommendation will be made to extend the system to the entire National Guard. (Address, C. M. B., December 12, 1921.)

Allotment of Funds.—(Par. 515, N. G. R., 1919.)

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Estimate of Funds for Camps.—(Circular Letter M. B., No. 11, February 26, 1920.)

Disbursing Officers for Encampments.—(Par. 659, N. G. R., 1919.)

Division of Camp Expenditures.—(Par. 712, N. G. R., 1919.)

Requisitions for Funds made by Governor.—(Par. 656, N. G. R., 1919.)

Form of Requisition for Funds.—(Par. 657, N. G. R., 1919; Change No. 1, December 18, 1919.)

Requisition for Supplies for Camps.—(Par. 516, N. G. R., 1919, and Par. 517, N. G. R., 1919.)

Transportation Requests.—(Par. 660, N. G. R., 1919.)

Notations on Transportation Requests.—(Circular Letter M. B., No. 21, April 21, 1920.)

No Mileage for Travel.—(Par. 664, N. G. R., 1919.)

Transportation of Baggage and Supplies.—(Par. 667, N. G. R., 1919.)

NOTE.—The use of Federal motor transportation issued to the State is encouraged.

Transportation for Practice Marches.—(Par. 713, N. G. R., 1919.)

Animals to be Taken to Camp.—(Par. 970, N. G. R., 1919.)

Public Animals to Another State.—(Par. 972, N. G. R., 1919.)

Payments of transportation of mounted officers who take part in the actual field or camp service for instruction, pursuant to the provisions of section 94 of the act of June 3, 1916, and for the horses of these officers, may be made from funds allotted to the State or Territory or the District of Columbia, under section 67, National Defense Act, from the home station of the officers to the place of encampment and, returning, from the place of encampment to the home stations of the officers, provided such horses have been inspected by an inspector-instructor or other officer of the Regular Army and certified to as suitable first mounts, as required for officers of the Regular Army. (Par. 717, N. G. R., 1919.)

Allowance for Subsistence.—(Sec. 94, National Defense Act.)

Determination of Money Value of Ration.—(Par. 1205, A. R.; par. 1220, A. R., modified by Changes No. 95, October 9, 1919; par. 1221, A. R.)

Field Inspection at Camp.—(Par. 559, N. G. R., 1919.)

Field Report on Discipline.—The inspector will report on the following: Control of officers and non-commissioned officers over enlisted men: In camp and at drill—disciplinary; on field-work—leaders.

Assembly for drill and instruction: Promptness, orderliness.

Reveille: Attendance of officers and men; promptness, completeness of uniform, observance of taps; conduct of men in and out of camp. Is uniform worn properly and do men present a military appearance? Is there any marked organization esprit? (Pages 9, 10, Field Insp. Rep.)

Report on Arms, Uniforms, and Equipment.—(Page 10, Field Insp. Rep.)

Report on Camp Administration.—(Page 11, Field Insp. Rep.)

Inspectors for Camp Inspection.—(Par. 510, N. G. R., 1919.)

Muster a Prerequisite of Camp Pay.—(Par. 521, N. G. R., 1919.)

Time of Muster.—(Par. 721, N. G. R., 1919.)

Report of Absentees from Camp.—(Circular Letter M. B., No. 11, 1920.)

Attendance of State Staff Officers.—(Par. 520, N. G. R., 1919.)

Helpers and Caretakers to Camp.—(Par. 971, N. G. R., 1919.)

Leaves of Absence for Certain Government Employees.—(Sec. 80, Nat. Def. Act.)

Reservists may be Enlisted for Camp.—(Par. 2, Circular Letter M. B., No. 31, 1921.)

Assigned Reservists Brought to Camp.—(Par. 4, Circular Letter M. B., No. 31, 1921.)

Report of Attendance at Camp.—(Page 3, Field Insp. Rep.)

Report of Absentees from Drill.—(Page 4, Field Insp. Rep.)

Prescribed Strength of Organizations.—Those organizations of the National Guard (similar to the organizations in the Regular Army) which have a prescribed enlisted

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strength greater than 65 must secure by July 1 at least 65 active enlisted men. Other organizations of the National Guard must be maintained at the strength prescribed for similar units in the Regular Army. Variations in active enlisted strength of 10 per cent either way will be permitted. (Circular Letter No. 31, M. B., 1921.)

Prescribed Strength of Organizations.—While the above policy establishes a minimum peace active strength of 65 for companies and corresponding units of the National Guard, every effort should be made to encourage the maintenance of such units at the peace strength prescribed for the Regular Army in Tables of Organization. (Circular Letter No. 48, M. B., 1921.)

Strength of Organizations.—Efforts should be made to increase the enlisted strength of all new organizations from the authorized recognition strength of 50 to 65 within six months of the date of Federal recognition. (Letter C. M. B., January 13, 1922.)

Overstrength Attendance.—(Par. 721, N. G. R.)

Assigned Reservists.—It is especially desired that all National Guard organizations may participate in the annual period of field instruction with the maximum strength of assigned enlisted reservists. (Par. 2, Circular Letter 76, M. B., 1920.)

Dates for which Pay is Due.—(Sec. 98, National Defense Act.)

Muster for Camp Pay Mandatory.—(Par. 720, N. G. R., 1919.)

Credit for Attendance at Camp.—(Par. 512, N. G. R., 1919.)

Changes in Regulations.—Attention is invited to the fact that the provision requiring sixty days' previous service and fourteen drill periods of one and one-half hours each before a national guardsman is entitled to pay for attending field training has been removed. (Circular Letter No. 64, M. B., 1920.)

Verification of Attendance at Drills.—(Par. 512, N. G. R., 1919.)

Qualifications for Pay.—(Par. 720, N. G. R., 1919; Changes No. 1.)

(The pay-rolls should show date of Federal recognition of each officer.)

Qualification of Enlisted Men for Camp Pay.—All enlisted men attending field training for not less than one-half of the full training period will receive pay, subsistence, and transportation. (Par. 3, Circular Letter M. B., No. 31, 1921.)

Qualification of Officers for Camp Pay.—The pay of officers will depend upon the numerical strength of the enlisted men in their respective organizations who attend field training, as follows:

(a) In those organizations of the National Guard which are not required to maintain a strength of at least 65 active members, 70 per cent of the actual required enlisted strength must attend field training for the officers to receive pay.

(b) For those organizations of the National Guard which must maintain a strength of at least 65 active members, the officers will receive pay if 70 per cent of 65 active members attend field training—i. e., 46 active enlisted members. (Par. 3, Circular Letter M. B., No. 31, 1921.)

Regular Army Rates of Pay.—(Par. 714, N. G. R., 1919.)

Same as Regular Army Allowances.—The officers and enlisted men of the National Guard while engaged in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, for field or coast defense instruction, shall be entitled to the same pay, subsistence, and transportation as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army are or hereafter may be entitled by law. (Sec. 94, N. D. A.)

Officers and enlisted men of the National Guard attending camps for the instruction of officers and enlisted men prescribed by the Secretary of War shall be entitled to pay and transportation, and enlisted men to subsistence in addition, at the same rates as for encampment for field exercises or coast-defense instruction. (Sec. 97, N. D. A.)

Encampment Pay Table.—One day's pay of corresponding grade in the Regular Army at present writing (May, 1921) is as follows:

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Captain, \$8.66 6-9; first lieutenant, \$7.22 2-9; second lieutenant, \$5.88 8-9.

Grade I, \$2.96; Grade II, \$2.12; Grade III, \$1.80; Grade IV, \$1.80; Grade V, \$1.48; Grade VI, \$1.16 6-9; Grade VII, \$1.00.

Specialist rating a daily compensation in addition to pay of grade: First class, \$0.833; second class, \$0.666; third class, \$0.50; fourth class, \$0.40; fifth class, \$0.266; sixth class, \$0.10.

PROGRESS AND PROFICIENCY RECORD

A bulletin recently issued from the office of the Adjutant General of the State of Colorado and compiled from data contained in Cavalry Memorandum No. 3, issued from the office of the Chief of Cavalry, has for its purpose to prescribe specifically certain essentials in which every recruit should qualify before his admission to the troop for full duty, and at the same time to indicate the more advanced items in which he is required to demonstrate the degree of proficiency attained. By such standardization the degree of military proficiency of recruits placed for full duty with units will be known definitely, with resultant advantage.

Training objectives are prescribed. Methods are left to commanders. The course of training for recruits set forth in this memorandum is, therefore, furnished as a basis for experimentation and report, not as a fixed form, limiting the initiative of commanders as to recruit-training methods. It is noted as essential that the instructors be capable; that each day they make all necessary advance preparation, and that each day they follow carefully the detailed schedule, with no indecision and no lost motion.

Texts to be used in the preparation of detailed schedules of instruction are noted, as follows: Cavalry Drill Regulations, Rifle Marksmanship, Pistol Marksmanship, Manual for Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of Cavalry, Field Physical Training of the Soldier (Special Regulations No. 23), Manual of Physical Training, and Saber Exercise. These should also be made available to recruits for individual study and reference.

In this connection it is desired to add that the texts noted above are procurable by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents. Remittances should be made to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., by postal or express money-order. Postage stamps and uncertified checks will not be accepted. No charge is made for postage to points in the United States or dependencies. The publications are furnished bound in paper covers, unless otherwise specified. The classification number should be mentioned. The texts mentioned in this bulletin bear the following numbers and prices:

Cavalry Drill Regulations. W 2.6/1: C 31/9, cloth, 50 cents.

(NOTE.—This is the 1916 regulations. The new regulations have not yet been printed.)

Rifle Marksmanship. Adj. Gen. Doc. No. 1021, 35 cents.

Pistol Marksmanship. W 3.16/1: M 34/3, 15 cents.

Manual for N. C. O.'s and Privates. W 3.16/1: C 31m, fabricoid, 50 cents.

Manual of Physical Training. W 2.6/1: P 56, cloth, 50 cents.

(NOTE.—There is also published "Extracts from Manual of Physical Training, Army." W 2.6/1: P 56/2, cloth, 30 cents. The latter does not include chapters on climbing, jumping, and exercises with gymnastic apparatus.)

Saber Exercises. W 2.6/1: Sa. 1/3, 10 cents.

In addition to the texts noted in this bulletin, it is desired to invite attention to an excellent manual, or, rather, compilation of manuals, particularly useful for the mounted services, "As To Military Training," by Major Wall. This is procurable from the U. S. Cavalry Association. Price, \$2.50, with reductions in price when ordered in lots.

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An itemized record, "Progress and Efficiency Card," should be kept for each recruit, on which each qualification is checked as it is attained. This record, with remarks by the instructor descriptive of the recruit's personality, his particular defects and special abilities and aptitudes, should be kept on file by the troop commander.

Progress and Efficiency Record of.....

<p>"P" in column—Proficient "E" in column—Excellent When left blank not qualified Enter proper letter under Q and number of hours under hours. The purpose of the time record is to gain definite data for future training schedules</p>		Subjects	School of trooper dismounted	Articles of War, courts-martial, in the National Guard	Physical training	Morale	Military courtesy	Nomenclature, care, and cleaning rifle
Names	Date enlisted	1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Q Hrs	Q Hrs	Q Hrs	Q Hrs	Q Hrs	Q Hrs	

The "Progress and Efficiency Record," of the form indicated above, has a line for each recruit and a double column for each qualification. These are noted in this bulletin as the following:

1. School of the trooper, dismounted.
2. Articles of War and courts-martial in the National Guard.
3. Physical training.
4. Morale.
5. Military courtesy.
6. Nomenclature, care, and cleaning of the rifle.
7. School of the squad, dismounted, close order.
8. Manual of arms.
9. School of the squad, dismounted, extended order.
10. Loadings and firings.
11. Nomenclature, care, and cleaning of the pistol.
12. Manual of the pistol, dismounted.
13. Nomenclature, care, and cleaning of saddle, bridle, and web equipment.
14. Nomenclature, care, and cleaning of the saber.
15. Manual of the saber, dismounted.
16. Pack and unpack saddle.
17. Care and stabling horses.
18. Sanitation, hygiene, and first aid.
19. Rifle marksmanship—preparatory instruction.
20. Rifle marksmanship—gallery practice.
21. Rifle marksmanship—range practice.
22. Pistol marksmanship—preparatory training.
23. Pistol marksmanship—range practice, dismounted course.
24. Pitch shelter tent and lay out equipment for inspection.
25. School of the trooper, mounted, 1st period. Without saddle, with blanket, surcingle and longe; then with saddle and snaffle bridle.
26. School of the squad, mounted, close order.

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27. School of the squad, mounted, extended order.
28. Drill and firing signals.
29. Interior guard duty.
30. School of the trooper, mounted, 2d period (elementary equitation).
31. Manual of the saber, mounted.
32. Manual of the pistol, mounted.
33. Saber exercises, dismounted.
34. Saber exercises, mounted (running at dummies).
35. Inspection of arms and equipment, mounted.
36. School of the trooper, mounted, 3d period (work on double snaffle, obstacles, work at fixed distances, individual charge, etc.).
37. School of the trooper, mounted, 4th period (work with double bridle).
38. School of platoon, dismounted, close order.
39. School of platoon, dismounted, extended order.
40. School of platoon, mounted, close order.
41. School of platoon, mounted, extended order.
42. To form the troop dismounted fully equipped for the field, to make a short march, and go into camp for inspection of equipment.
43. To form the troop mounted and ditto.
44. Pistol marksmanship, mounted, preparatory training.
45. Pistol marksmanship, mounted, range and qualification practice.

No definite time is allotted for the various subjects, as it is believed the best results will eventually be attained by qualifying the individuals in the various progressive steps rather than to lay down a certain time limit for each subject. The comparative progress of the several organizations will indicate the efficiency of the commanders.

The subjects listed above are properly subdivided in detail, following the arrangement of these subjects in "Standards of Proficiency for Cavalry" (Cavalry Memorandum No. 3, sent out by the office of the Chief of Cavalry to all officers of the National Guard federally recognized).


"THE BADGER TROOPER"

The 105th Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard, is publishing a monthly paper which is bound to be a helpful factor in the development of the cavalry in that State. It is a printed small-size sheet of eight pages. The subscription rate is \$1.00 per year. Other cavalry regiments might well benefit by a similar effort. The Wisconsin cavalymen call their news sheet *The Badger Trooper*. About half the space is devoted to news items of the several troops and regimental sports news. The rest of the paper is given up to special articles, regimental history, editorials, etc.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE

From the 52d Cavalry Brigade comes the following item: At Philadelphia there are seven units drilling five nights a week in two different armories. There is much enthusiasm in polo. The Essex Troop, of Newark, N. J., recently beat the polo team of the 103d Cavalry, but the latter got the scalp of the New York Squadron A team.

The 104th Cavalry, Pennsylvania National Guard, commanded by Colonel Edward J. Stackpole, Jr., D. S. C., will stage a tournament and field day at Island Park, Harrisburg, Pa., on July 4 of this year. Many cavalry officers of the regular establishment, as well as a number of Reserve and National Guard officers, will be invited to attend this round-up, the first in the annals of the Pennsylvania Guard.



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Henry M. Shrady, Sculptor

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